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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1375

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



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NATIONAL

WRITERS' UNION FIRST SECRETARY OUTLINES SOVIET LITERARY TASKS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 1-6

[Article by Georgiy Markov: "Soviet, Multinational"]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is 60 years old. Having withstood with honor many formidable tests, our state, implementing Leninist national policy and accomplishing the plans of the CPSU, has achieved world-historic victories. These gains are universally known; they have transformed our motherland into a reliable bastion of peace and socialism, the bulwark of progressive mankind. The USSR is one of the most powerful countries in the world. All honest people can judge from the development of our multinational literature and all Soviet culture the really great road which our country has traversed. The art of the Soviet peoples--large and small--is illuminated with the ideals of communism, and the national uniqueness and originality of the artistic genius has been revealed in all its richness and has brought to mankind lasting values.

The literature of the USSR is now being created in 77 languages of the nations and nationalities! This figure gives food for thought. A considerable proportion of our national literatures is in languages that only recently acquired a written medium. It has only been since the October Revolution that dozens of the peoples of the former tsarist empire have acquired a written language. This was a turning point in their lives, an event that made culture and education accessible to millions of people and gave them wings to fly across the expanses of history. One typical feature of Soviet literature is growth and the active creative advance of all its national sections. Writers of the most varied nationalities are laboring successfully in Soviet literature within a unified community and from common ideological positions. Talent, truth, loyal service to the party and people--these are the demands made of writers, regardless of whether they belong to a people numbered in millions or to a small people. Boundless devotion to the Leninist party and a readiness to devote all their efforts to the triumph of communist ideals are what unite all Soviet writers.

From the tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev talked about a new tidal wave in the development of Soviet literature and art. This wave has already brought forth many talented works created in all our republics. I would like to emphasize: in all the republics! Today, this new tidal wave

is expressing through its mighty pressure the profound processes, decisive in the course of history, that are taking place in the social consciousness of the Soviet people. At the 26th CPSU Congress, when speaking about these processes, which are reinforcing the great gains of our party's Leninist national policy, L.I. Brezhnev said: "The fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our multinational motherland is being steadily strengthened. Our course is one of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic, and at the same time making maximum use of it for the harmonious development of the entire country. And along this path we have accomplished truly historic achievements."

Soviet literature also participates actively in this great and multifaceted process. With the force of its ideas and the force of its artistic forms it is forming the communist world outlook of the multinational readership, educating people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and promoting the development of a sense of pride in belonging to the unified Soviet motherland.

The basis of our literature, of course, is life itself, the living practice of socialist transformation, the ideas of the party, the ideals of communism. This inexhaustible literary source has been and remains the mighty motive force driving the development of all genres and styles in literary creativity. It is precisely Soviet literature that has created the new type of writer--patriot and internationalist whose life and creativeness and public activities substantiate the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples. Maksim Gorkiy and Vladimir Mayakovskiy have always remained as such writers in the memories of the generations; such writers also included Aleksandr Fadeyev, Konstantin Fedin, Nikolay Tikhonov, Maksim Ryl'skiy and Pavlo Tychina, Mukhtar Auezov and Mirzo Tursunzade, Gafur Gulyam and Andrey Upit, Petrus' Brovka and Yukhan Smuul, Bedry Kerbabayev and Samed Vurgun... The list could go on and on.

Socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism have been and remain unchanging themes in the creativity of our writers. Glorifying in an inspired way the great patriotic feeling of Soviet people and the historic unity in the destinies of all the fraternal peoples of the country, Soviet literature is found always in the vanguard of the struggle against the ideology of nationalism and nationalist vestiges in the consciousness of people, and against the recurrences of national exclusiveness or national arrogance. But the responsibility of the artists for their words and of the publishing houses and all the creative wings of the USSR Union of Writers for the high ideological-artistic quality of literature should be enhanced even more. In this process our literary-artistic periodicals play a particularly great role. They are called upon to approximate literature more persistently with the life of the people, enhance the creative and public activities of writers, and deepen forms of work such as literary patronage by journals, and patronage by entire writers' organizations for collectives at construction sites, plants, sovkhozes and institutes, and the most important projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Union of Writers has a variety of periodicals: 86 journals, 16 newspapers, dozens of literary anthologies. More than half our publications are published in the languages of the peoples of the country; and this is yet another proof

of the effectual internationalism that permeates all our literary life. The total circulation of all these publications is more than 11 million.

The literary press is the creation of our party and one of its great strengths. It graphically shows that Leninism, the CPSU and the Soviet government have given writers not only the new principles of revolutionary literature but also the material and organizational conditions for the successful development of this literature.

The literary press and our publishing houses make up a realistic base and offer concrete opportunities enabling Soviet writers (of any nationality!) in fact to exercise their right to the freedom of creativity. The Soviet man of letters is truly independent from the will of any master and from the calculations and exploiter ends with which the writer living under capitalism clashes at every turn.

In its recent decree "On Creative Links Between Literary-Artistic Journals and Practice in the Building of Communism" the CPSU Central Committee, having noted the considerable amount of work that is being done by the USSR Union of Writers and its press organs in this direction, set us new and major tasks. The party document is yet another proof of the very great concern of the CPSU Leninist Central Committee for a further upsurge in the literary press and all Soviet culture. Its instructions and advice will help the consolidation of creative links between writers and the life of the people. I would like to quote one part of this CPSU Central Committee decree: "All opportunities should be used to enhance the educational significance of the artistic word and create works with a resounding patriotic ring that poeticize service to the motherland and the party cause. For the art of socialist realism no task is more important than affirmation of the Soviet way of life, the norms of communist morality, the beauty and magnitude of our moral values, such as honest labor for the good of the people, internationalism and faith in the historical righteousness of our cause."

Turning to the historical sources of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, our multinational literature has shown a high level of ideological and artistic comprehension of the destinies of the country's peoples through many centuries, and their paths to community and unity. All that is best in what has been created by writers, including first and foremost the revolutionary-democratic heritage of progressive thought and literature and art among each people, has become the inalienable spiritual property of the the present age.

The era of preparation for and the victory of the October Revolution, the radical socialist transformation of the entire social structure of our peoples, and the history of the heroic struggle by the party and working class have been brilliantly depicted in many talented works that still today attract the attention of writers, illuminating new facets on the canvases of the word artists in all the republics.

The heroic era of mass courage, valor and self-sacrifice--the era of the Great Patriotic War--holds the special attention of writers, both the mature masters and the newest tyros. The creative energy of writers in all the republics

is directed toward depicting the feat of our people and their army, which won a world-historic victory over German fascism and Japanese imperialism. And this is as it should be, for winning the victory was one of the greatest deeds of all the peoples of the Soviet Union without exception, and a triumph for the Leninist ideal of the friendship of the peoples and of our party's national policy.

The following detail is filled with profound thought: more than 1,000 writers served in the ranks of the army and navy. Some 417 of our comrades died bravely in the fighting for the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland. They included the sons of all the Soviet republics and all the nations and nationalities living in our native land. It can be said with boldness that we have sealed our literary brotherhood forever with the blood spilt for our multinational motherland.

Soviet multinational literature shows its mighty creative potential with special force in works on contemporary themes. It shows in a variegated and mature way the moral strength of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, which is manifested in the labor and creative steps of the working class, the rural workers, and those working in science and culture. The oil and gas industry of West Siberia, the new construction in the North and the Far East, Atommash, the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, Nurek, Naberzhnyye Chelny, the virgin steppes of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the Russian Nonchernozem zone--these are the geographical coordinates of the artistic quests of the writers. The socially active hero of our times depicted in their works cannot but be a patriot and internationalist. This is precisely as he is seen by the sharp eye of the writer, steeped as he is in the life of the people. Open, for example, the latest novels and stories by V. Kozhevnikov, A. Chakovskiy, M. Alekseyev, P. Proskurin, A. Ivanov, Yu. Bondarev, F. Abramov, D. Granin, O. Gonchar, V. Bykov, Yu. Baltushis, I. Shamyakin, N. Dumbadze, Ch. Aytmatov, A. Anan'yev, A. Prokhanov, V. Karpov, O. Smirnov, Ye. Yevtushenko, Yu. Nagibin, Yu. Mushketik; these books testify to the keen elucidation of problems, the critical trenchancy against shortcomings in our daily life, the growing philosophical and moral illumination thrown by contemporary literature. And please take note that all these names that I have listed serve only as an example; there could be many more.

The variety of problematic and thematic avenues goes hand in hand with the variety of genres and styles employed. And here, both the former and the latter are seen across the entire spectrum of national forms, drawn in rich hues and with innovation of style and intonation. The international and the national are two interlinked aspects of the same process.

Unity. At the present stage of mature socialism it acquires the kind of features and qualities that it did not have and could not have had in past decades. Now it is a matter not simply of the interconnection between the fraternal Soviet literatures, for whose expansion we struggled during the Thirties and Forties, not only of that interaction which determined our efforts during the Fifties and Sixties. It is a matter of intensive mutual enrichment of the literatures. Today, its essence is international unity! Each national literature makes its own contribution to this. And just as today the backward national districts no longer exist, so too there are no "minor" national literatures.

The literatures of the ethnic nationalities in the Far North, Siberia, the Far East, Dagestan and other regions were born and have reached maturity within the living memory of the generations of readers. Today they no longer need any kind of condescending allowances for their youth or inexperience. The best artists representing these nationalities have combined the age-old poetic traditions of the orally transmitted epos with the achievements of Russian and world literature. At this intersection of the different artistic traditions a new and original art has been born, filled with poetic sublimity and a realistic uniqueness that appeals to our times.

The unity of the national literatures is primarily the unity of the generations of writers and their indissoluble continuity in the struggle for the ideological and artistic maturity of each literature in isolation and all of Soviet literature as a single whole. It is precisely with this atmosphere that our public-creative life is saturated. And it is therefore not fortuitous that one of the most important avenues in the activity of the USSR Union of Writers is to combine the efforts of contemporary writers with the traditions of the classics and their immense legacy. The celebration of memorable dates in literature has acquired a nationwide scale in our country. This signifies that the cultural values of each of the Soviet peoples is becoming a matter of national pride. Such is the lesson of the jubilee celebrations dedicated to Lev Tolstoy and Dostoyevskiy, Chernyshevskiy, Tyutcheva, Gorkiy, Blok, Franko, Tychina, Vurguna, Ayni, Auezov, Demirchyan, Avitsenne, Yanke Kupale, Yakub Kolas.

All-union creative conferences of writers and critics have been held as major multinational forums of Soviet literature: "Heroes of the Great Construction Sites of Our Times and Soviet Literature" in Tyumen'; "Implementation of CPSU Agrarian Policy and the Tasks of Contemporary Literature in Depicting the Workers of the Soviet Countryside" in Alma-ata; "With Lenin Along the Leninist Path" in Shushenskiy; "The Leading Force in the Building of Communism. The Working Class in the Society of Developed Socialism, Scientific and Technical Progress and the Tasks of Soviet Literature" in Khar'kov; "Legal Problems, the Moral Education of Soviet People and the Tasks of Literature" in Tashkent; "The Friendship of the Peoples, the Friendship of the Literatures. The Writer's Word as an Active Force in the International and Patriotic Education of the Soviet Person" in Baku; "Fiction on Guard for the Socialist Motherland. The Role and Tasks of Writers in the Patriotic Education of the Soviet People" in Volgograd; "The Socialist Way of Life: New Cities and Contemporary Literature" in Naberezhnyye Chelny. The meetings between writers and readers during the Days of Soviet Literature that the USSR Union of Writers holds in the union and autonomous republics and the krais and oblasts of the RSFSR become lively, moving holidays. It is difficult to overestimate the influence of this on the writer and on his very consciousness of life in its passionate flow. Practical creative work has confirmed this with dozens of convincing examples.

The role of writers in the matter of patriotic and international education has been seen in a direct and immediate way in the fact that in our country, where more reading is done than anywhere in the world, a reader has grown up and been formed who, regardless of his nationality, perceives Soviet literature in all its multinational richness and sees in it his own essential, vital achievement. This is a very important detail in the present spiritual life of Soviet society. To work for the welfare of such a reader is a great duty and a great happiness.

Neither must we fail to mention the active aid and support given to the writers' organizations, and equally to the individual writer, by the CPSU Central Committee and the central committees of the communist parties in the union republics, and the party kraykoms and obkoms. The all-union creative conferences of writers and critics, the Days of Soviet Literature and many other undertakings bear the beneficial mark of party attention. Soviet writers see in this a manifestation of the party's concern for the flowering of Soviet multinational literature and the deepening of its ties with the life of the people and the heroic deeds of the labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee decrees "On Literary-Artistic Criticism," "On Work with Creative Youth," "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and "On Creative Links Between Literary-Artistic Journals and Practice in the Building of Communism" have provided new creative stimuli for literature. The party documents arm writers ideologically and support their creative quests and civic passion. Writers have studied deeply and with a growing sense of their personal responsibility for their work the CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the report delivered by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which resulted in a new upsurge in the political and labor activity of the workers.

L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Land" and "Memoires" exerted everywhere a fruitful effect on all literary forms and genres. From these books Soviet writers derive inspiring lessons in ideological purposefulness, a sense of party principledness, and deep patriotism and courage--lessons of a life given wholeheartedly to the cause of the party and the cause of the people.

Thus, at the present stage of mature socialism the organic development of Lenin's concept of literature and art as part of the general cause of the proletariat is being concretely expressed. To this very day the principles proclaimed by V.I. Lenin in his famous article "The Party Organization and Party Literature" retain for us the significance of a revolutionary manifesto.

The experience of Russian literature, and in particular the Russian language, which has become for us the language of inter-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] dealings in our multinational country, plays an enormous, one might say decisive, role in the process of the mutual enrichment and mutual influence of the fraternal literatures. In terms of its general recognition by writers of other nations, Russian literature, both classical and contemporary, is a true school of artistic professionalism. It has exerted on the masters of the national cultures an inspirational effect and helped them in forming high criteria for creativity; and it continues to do so.

Mention must also be made of the great significance of the work of our translators. Someone said truly that translation is a bridge from one people to another. The Union of Writers shows constant concern to improve translation affairs, understanding that within the multinational family it is the very core in the rapprochement of the cultures.

Soviet multinational literature is subjected to feral attacks by our ideological adversaries. These attacks have markedly increased in the circumstances of

the present exacerbation of international tension. Imperialism has gone over to open attacks against freedom-loving peoples and their right to live in their own way, as can be seen in Israel's intervention in Lebanon and the war of extermination unleashed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples with the direct participation of the United States.

Using the poisonous weapon of nationalism the enemies of our socialist system are vainly trying to undermine the international unity of Soviet literature and split the brotherhood of Soviet writers. Our enemies have no aversion to any means of deceit, demagoguery or perfidy in their attempts somehow to damage the achievements of Soviet writers. And, of course, the decrepit myth about the "enforced Russification" of national cultures in the USSR has been trotted out again. Socialist realism--our tried and tested creative method--is depicted as a primitive means of nullifying literary gifts. Our enemies are incapable of inventing anything new. All their attempts to drive a wedge between the party and literature and the writers will end in failure. The party's trust in writers is indestructible, just as the writers' boundless loyalty to the party and the motherland is also indestructible.

The international mission of Soviet literature is noble and honorable. Each Soviet writer is an active fighter for peace and the cohesion of all progressive forces in the world for social progress and humanitarianism. He is a convinced propagandist for the foreign policy course of the Soviet state and its peace initiatives aimed against nuclear war in all its variants as put forward by the U.S. administration to please the bosses of imperialist business. The word of the writer as he appeals to the conscience of the peoples, wrathfully unmasks the criminal instigators of war, and this word is a sharp and powerful weapon in the struggle for peace. People need it because it inspires them and reinforces their belief in their own strength and raises up millions of new fighters for the struggle.

Loyal to its international duty, the USSR Union of Writers is making a weighty contribution to the great cause of the unity of the fraternal countries of socialism, the national liberation struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the cause of cooperation between states with different social systems, and creating in the world a stable climate of peace and friendship and transforming cultural exchange into a means for recognizing the spiritual enrichment of people.

The path of the literary word carrying the truth about Soviet life is difficult and, because of the insidiousness of our enemies, sometimes also dangerous. Often it requires not only conviction on the part of the writer but also a certain courage, for Soviet writers are appearing more often on the dais in countries where capital rules. Despite all the vain attempts of its enemies, the reputation of Soviet literature is growing and its international authority is being enhanced. The Union of Writers now maintains links with writers in a hundred countries throughout the world.

Representing the many dozens of nations and nationalities in our country, Soviet writers, among whom more than 60 percent are communists, are rallied

closely about the CPSU. Unshakeable loyalty to Lenin's triumphant ideals nourishes their creative and public activities and cements their indissoluble link with the life of the people. There is not, nor can there be, any doubt that in the future, Soviet multinational literature will be a great force in the spiritual life of the Soviet people and the struggle to implement the plans and intentions of our own Leninist party.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES REPUBLIC'S MEDICAL SERVICES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR"]

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet took place on 29 December.

The presidium heard the question of the observance by Pavlodar Oblast public health services of legislation on medical service to the population. Oblispolkom Chairman R. Myrzashev presented a report. The presidium noted that the soviets of peoples' deputies and oblast public health services, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are taking steps to develop a system and improve the work of medical establishments. The soviets are actively enlisting the services and resources of enterprises and organizations subordinate to various departments, to build and maintain hospitals, clinics, out-patient facilities, and pharmacies.

However, as the presidium session emphasized, there are important shortcomings here in the organization of medical service to the population. The level of out-patient, clinic, and in-patient aid does not fully meet modern requirements, and preventative, medicinal, and sanitary measures are not always effective. In a number of medical establishments, the standard of service is low, violations of labor discipline are permitted, and medical personnel fail to observe etiquette or carry out their professional duty. This provokes well justified reproofs by citizens.

A resolution was adopted on this issue, which obliges the appropriate councils of peoples deputies, and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Health, with its subordinate organs, to eliminate the shortcomings in the operations of medical establishments, and pay more attention to workers suggestions and complaints aimed at further improving medical service.

The efforts of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Products Industry to ensure implementation of the laws on protecting public property were examined. A. A. Alybayev, minister of the Meat and Dairy Products Industry, gave a report. A. V. Milkin, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Peoples Control

Commission; Kazakh SSR Deputy Public Prosecutor N. Ya. Manayev; I. P. Shkurenko, member of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; and others took part in the discussion.

In its resolution, the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet demanded that the ministry act decisively to overcome existing shortcomings in meat and dairy products industry enterprises; to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress, the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and established tasks; to use raw material resources efficiently; to reliably safeguard public property from theft and losses; to take effective measures to strengthen labor discipline; and to raise officials' responsibility for the state of affairs in each collective. It was proposed that the soviet executive committees establish unremitting control over the activities of meat and dairy products industry enterprises, and increase the role in this effort of the soviets' standing commissions, the deputies, and the public.

Other issues were also considered. (KazTAG)

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CSO: 1830/117

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV SPEECH AT KIRGHIZ PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Report of T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 2 December 1982 Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is drawing to a close. Our country will soon be entering its third year. Looking back at the path that has been traveled, each of us notes with a feeling of profound satisfaction the great accomplishments of the party and the people in all areas of communist building.

The successes of the Country of Soviets are splendid, but larger-scale tasks lie ahead. They will undoubtedly be tackled successfully, and the guarantee of this is the indestructible unity of party and people and their endeavor to advance firmly and consistently along Lenin's path.

All this was again manifested with unprecedented force in the days of nationwide sorrow in connection with the death of that ardent fighter for peace and communism, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The working people of Soviet Kirghizstan together with the entire Soviet people warmly approve the continuity of the party's course of the unswerving implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy formulated by party congresses and the unanimous election of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our entire party and the Soviet people, including the communists and working people of the republic, know Comrade Yu.V. Andropov as a prominent politician and statesman and staunch communist who is boundlessly devoted to the cause of the Lenin Party and who has great experience of work for the party and the state. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has been a part of the leading nucleus of our party--the CPSU Central Committee Politburo--which was formed under the decisive influence of L.I. Brezhnev, for 15 years now.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of the communists and all working people of the republic, permit me, comrades, on behalf of this Kirghiz Communist Party

Central Committee plenum to warmly and wholeheartedly congratulate Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on election to the high and responsible position of leader of our Lenin Party and to wish him fruitful work in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our great multinational socialist motherland and in the name of the triumph of communism (stormy applause).

The great unity of the party and the people and their endeavor to do everything to implement the plans of communist building outlined by the 26th party congress were also demonstrated strikingly at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session.

A big speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's practical activity in implementation of the course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 26th party congress and the accomplishment of the tasks of communist building.

The Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and resolved that they be made the basis of the activity of all party organizations.

Yu.V. Andropov's speech described the country's plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan, analyzed the state of the Soviet economy comprehensively and in depth, revealed the difficulties and shortcomings and determined the urgent tasks and concrete ways to tackle them for an utmost increase in social production efficiency and its intensification, a refinement of the economic mechanism and for ensuring organization and discipline in each area of work.

The decisions of the Central Committee plenum and the speech thereat of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been perceived by the party and the entire Soviet people, including the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, as a combat action program and powerful source of the further growth of Soviet people's creative activeness in the struggle for new frontiers in communist building (stormy applause).

Comrades!

The economy of Soviet Kirghizstan, like that of the entire country, is developing steadily, in accordance with the 11th Five-Year Plan targets. The plan of 11 months of this year for industrial output sales was fulfilled 101.2 percent and production increased 3.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Some R100 million of industrial products have been sold over and above the set plan since the start of the 5-year plan.

Some R1.6 billion have been invested in the republic national economy in this time from all sources of financing. By the start of the present year fixed capital amounted to R14.6 billion or had increased several percentage points in 1981 compared with 1980.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, certain successes were scored by the agricultural workers. In 2 years of the 5-year plan the state will have been sold 441,000 tons of livestock and poultry, 884,000 tons of milk and 543 million eggs. This is more than the plan. In 2 years the sheepbreeders have sold the state 84,700 tons of wool (standard weight), which is 2,200 tons more than planned. The quotas of the 2 years for vegetable and silkworm cocoons were fulfilled. The state was sold more than 196,000 tons of potatoes, which was 33,000 tons more than the quotas. It was the first time such a quantity of this product was procured. As always, in the current 5-year plan also the republic is ensuring fulfillment of its primary international duty--supplies of farming and animal husbandry products to all-union stocks.

In recent years our republic has been specializing in the cultivation of sugar beet seeds and has become a major supplier of seeds to areas of the RSFSR. In 1980 they were supplied with more than 31,000 quintals and in 1981 some 103,000 quintals. Despite the severe drought and lack of water in 1982, the Kirghiz beet growers cultivated a pretty good harvest, and the RSFSR was supplied with approximately 110,000 quintals of seed.

The successes scored by the republic in the present 5-year plan, as in the previous ones, are the result of the constant attention and great assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, the selfless labor of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia and the organizing and ideological work of the party, soviet and trade union organizations.

At the same time it should be plainly acknowledged that we would have had better indicators if high organization and performance discipline had been manifested in all areas of work here. It is essential that we concentrate the attention of the entire republic party organization on removal of the existing serious shortcomings in sectors of the national economy and an increase in the efficiency of all social production.

The frontiers charted by the draft plan are taut, but feasible, and for their achievement the precise, rhythmic work of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities and the decisive removal of existing shortcomings in work are required. It is necessary to persistently overcome the lagging of a number of enterprises, and there are many of these here, unfortunately. Thus the plan of 10 months was not fulfilled by 44 enterprises or 14.2 percent of their total number. They sold output to the tune of R19.4 million under plan.

The republic still has enterprises and organizations which endeavor to fulfill the production plan at any price, as they say, incurring huge losses here.

The main indicator of efficiency of the economy--labor productivity--is growing slowly in the republic. For example, such large-scale enterprises as the Osh Cotton Production Association, the "Kirgizmebel," Association, the Kant Cement-Shale Works and the enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the republic as a whole are systematically failing to cope with the labor productivity growth plan. Some 64 industrial enterprises or one out of every five failed to meet the target for increasing labor productivity in 10 months of this year and they produced a product shortfall to the tune of R20 million.

The 1983 plan provides for a considerable labor productivity growth in all sectors of the economy, and it is planned thanks to this to obtain 75 percent of the industrial production increase, 60 percent of the increase in construction and installation and the entire increase in the production of agricultural products.

These frontiers should be regarded as the minimum. We have every opportunity for achieving higher indicators. It is essential to fundamentally improve the introduction in production of new equipment and technology, the automation and comprehensive mechanization of production processes and equipment modernization.

"This question is, of course, not new," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said. "It has been raised repeatedly at party congresses and at Central Committee plenums, nonetheless, things are moving slowly." This criticism fully applies to our republic also. Only 247 targets for the introduction of new equipment or 90 percent of the plan were met in full in 9 months. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade fail to meet the targets in this important matter from year to year.

It is necessary for every sector and every enterprise to analyze in depth the technical level of manufactured output and production technology and the status of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. The Central Committee Bureau believes it advisable, as outlined earlier, to prepare and submit this question for examination at a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum next year.

"The local party and soviet authorities," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "must join in fully in consumer goods' production." We are obliged to fulfill this instruction unswervingly.

The plan for retail commodity turnover is not being fulfilled this year in a number of cities and rayons. Instances of a violation of trading rules, particularly speculation and embezzlement, have not been completely eradicated. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of public catering.

There are many complaints about the work of consumer services. In the period of the 5-year plan which has elapsed the public has experienced a services' shortfall of almost R3 million.

Comrades! There are many bottlenecks in the work of industry, construction and other sectors connected with such shortcomings as frequent interruptions in material-technical supply. Owing to the sluggishness and careless attitude toward matters on the part of leaders of the Gosplan, State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products, State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, other ministries and departments and enterprises, the funds for material resources allocated the republic are not being realized in full and on schedule.

The shortage of material resources and petroleum products urgently demands the utmost intensification of work on economies in them and their rational use.

It is essential that the People's Control Committee and its local bodies strictly monitor in conjunction with the Gosstab, State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products and the Kirgizglavenergo the use of material-technical resources, fuel and lubricants and solid fuel and electric power and adopt the strictest measures in respect of instances of the squandering of raw material and intermediate products. Daily party supervision of this must be exercised.

It is intended at the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet session which will open tomorrow to submit a proposal on the organization of a permanent power commission to monitor the work of all ministries and departments, enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes and hold managers of all levels accountable for the nonproprietary use of resources.

The use of transport contains big potential for an increase in social production efficiency. It is not the first time that this has been mentioned. Unfortunately, the situation has not changed for the better. For example, truck transport of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev), which is paid by the job, made 175 million kilometers of empty runs in 10 months.

There has recently been a deterioration in the work of the Frunze branch of the railroad (Comrade Soodonbekov). The 10-month plan for car productivity was fulfilled 78 percent and daily turnover 79 percent. Car idling per loading operation is considerably above the norm.

"Bringing order to bear in capital construction is a central national economic task," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. And it is the primary duty of the party and soviet authorities, ministries and departments and all construction organizations of the republic to ensure the unconditional commissioning of all projects nearing completion.

The republic's construction workers are faced with even more complex tasks in 1983. It is necessary to assimilate from all sources of financing almost R1 billion of capital investments and construction and installation to the tune of R556 million. It is necessary to commission the first stage of a carpet works in Kara-Balta, a hosiery factory in Frunze and new capacity at the Khaydarkan Mercury Works and the "Kirgizelektrodvigatel'" and "Kirgizkabel'" plants. It is necessary to step up the pace of the construction of housing, day-care centers, schools, hospitals, the Kirghiz Gold-Mining Works and the Tash-Kumyr GES. Particular attention needs to be paid to the construction of enterprises for the production of consumer goods and agrarian-industrial complex facilities.

Comrades! Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee, emphasized in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum that a central place in our plans is occupied by the measures connected with implementation of the Food Program. Of course, implementation of the Food Program is not a matter of just one year, but nor can its fulfillment be allowed to drag on. Workers of the agrarian-industrial complex must work such as to ensure, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, that the huge resources channeled into the accomplishment of this task produce returns today and even more tomorrow.

Our republic is to make an impressive contribution to realization of the country's Food Program in 1983 even.

Next year it is planned to raise the gross agricultural product to R1.6 billion--R140 million more than the present year. Some R497 million of capital investments or 8 percent more than in the current year will be channeled into the development of the sectors of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex next year.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses will receive a greater quantity of motor vehicles, power tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery and also mineral fertilizers.

The party and the Soviet state constantly display great concern for an improvement in the economic conditions of the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. As is known, a decision has been made to raise as of 1 January 1983 the purchase prices of cattle, hogs, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and other products. An additional R44.7 million are being allocated our republic from the state budget for this purpose. Tremendous assistance is again being rendered the kolkhozes--they have had R35 million written off and the payment of R43 million of debt deferred.

All these measures create favorable opportunities for a considerable growth in the production of cropping and animal husbandry products and an increase in sales thereof to the state. Next year the republic has to supply the state with 220,000 tons of grain, 222,000 tons of meat (live weight), 452,000 tons of milk, 42,000 tons of wool, 280 million eggs and much other produce.

All the outlines with respect to agricultural production for next year and the 5-year plan as a whole are the minimum. We are obliged to do everything to markedly surpass these limits in order to fully cancel out indebtedness which has formed in the 2 years of the 5-year plan and thereby lay a firm foundation for the successful completion of the entire 5-year plan.

Comrades!

There is no doubt that the present year was unbelievably difficult for the republic's rural workers. Owing to the severe drought and lack of water, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses experienced a considerable shortfall in the harvesting of agricultural products, as a result of which many of them found themselves greatly in debt to the state in a number of products.

But, comrades, to speak frankly, not everything can be blamed on the weather. Where high organization and strong labor discipline and selfless work were counterposed to the elements, the consequences of the drought and lack of water were not that ruinous.

Take the situation that has developed in beet growing. Everyone knows that at the insistent request of the leaders of the beet-sowing rayons and farms there has been a sharp reduction in the area of industrial beet-growing in recent years. All the comrades promised that there would be a bigger harvest and that

harvesting operations would be performed more quickly on the smaller areas. But this has not been the case. Many farms of the Chuyskaya Valley manifestly slackened the tending of the sugar beet sowings, as a result of which the harvest was meager, and, what is more, the harvesting dragged on unbelievably. In Kalininskiy Rayon (Comrades Mirzaliyev and Zvyagintsev) the industrial sugar beet areas were more than halved, yet, despite this, the harvesting thereof dragged on until just recently, and beets remained under snow on an area of 200 hectares.

Or take cotton growing. Is only nature to blame for the low harvests and inadequate pace of harvesting operations? Of course not. In recent years, in connection with the development of tobacco growing in Osh Oblast, an unconscientious attitude, we will speak plainly, has been displayed toward cotton growing on the part of its leaders. This is reflected on the cotton-sowing farms also.

Of all the urgent tasks of the day, matters in animal husbandry must be put under special supervision. The plans in this sector will, as I have already mentioned, be fulfilled in all products. However, not all difficulties have yet been overcome here.

The delivery of prepared livestock for processing must now be put under constant supervision. Livestock must be delivered strictly in accordance with the timetable in order that the meat-packing plants and slaughterhouses do not stand idle and that the animals are not held over prior to slaughter. This will enable us to save much fodder. We must also display concern to prepare the livestock for delivery for meat in the first quarter of next year.

Ensuring the preservation of the public livestock herd and fulfillment of the plan for the producing herd, particularly the ewe flock, must be a subject of the daily concern of the party organizations and soviet and agricultural authorities. We draw particular attention to this because sheep and horse disease increased in the past 11 months compared with the same period last year. Preservation of the herd is particularly poor in Talasskiy, Issyk-Kul'skiy Talas, Issyk-Kul and Osh oblasts and Kantskiy, Chuyskiy, Moskovskiy, Alamedinskiy, Sokulukskiy and Kalininskiy rayons. It is necessary to hold those guilty of permitting livestock disease more strictly to account.

Dairy animal husbandry, where an extremely strained situation is now developing also, requires great attention. The republic has to increase milk purchases by 5,000 tons over the level achieved last year. However, a decline in milk purchases, particularly on the farms of Panfilovskiy, Kalininskiy, Moskovskiy and Sokulukskiy rayons, was permitted in the first half of November.

It is necessary to immediately and thoroughly investigate the state of affairs at all commodity dairy farmsteads and establish strict supervision of the fulfillment of the daily and 10-day milk yield quotas. The plan for milk purchases must be fulfilled unconditionally by all commodity dairy farmsteads.

The main task now is to conduct the current livestock wintering in organized manner. More than 1 million head of cattle, approximately 10.6 million sheep

and goats, 315,000 hogs, 265,000 horses and approximately 5 million fowl have entered the winter period in the republic as a whole. The wintering will be difficult, and we are obliged to adopt all measures to ensure that we emerge from it without losses and in no event permit a decline in the herd.

Given their rational use, the procured fodder resources will enable us to perform the wintering at the proper level.

This year 81 of the republic's farms supplied themselves with roughage and succulent fodder in full and 86 farms catered for more than 90 percent of their requirements, while 187 farms, which have from 10 to 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock, have altogether provided themselves dependably with fodder.

As a whole, the republic's farms procured 3,234,000 tons of roughage or 89 percent of the plan and, furthermore, produced 150,500 tons of vitamin-grass meal and 2,197,000 tons of silage or 92 percent, while altogether there are 1,796,000 tons of feed units of roughage and succulent fodder or 91 percent of the plan. The farms have procured approximately 400,000 tons of their own grainforage.

It is primarily necessary to establish the strictest supervision of fodder consumption, assign it only in prepared form and in accordance with the quota and incorporate all feed-preparation shops in the work. Those guilty of the overconsumption of fodder should be held strictly accountable. It is necessary to practice more extensively the flavoring and enrichment of the fodder and the preparation of [atala], particularly in the fattening of the livestock.

It is necessary to step up work on transporting insurance stocks of roughage to the remote areas and establish permanent supervision of the course of the livestock wintering there.

We must continue to procure fodder thanks to the complete harvesting of the stubble remnants, the cutting of remaining reeds, the procurement of twig fodder and so forth. Such possibilities exist in practically every oblast and every rayon.

It is essential to conduct the strictest accounting of all types of fodder, particularly grainforage. Unfortunately, not everything is in order here. The harvesting of cereals was completed long since, and, in accordance with its results, 400,000 tons of forage were envisaged for animal husbandry, according to the grain balance, but according to Central Statistical Administration data, there were only 216,000 tons on 22 November. Where, one wonders, is half of the forage? Why has this not hitherto been reflected in state accountability?

The construction organizations are operating unsatisfactorily. Only 587 sheep pens of the 850 planned had been introduced as of 1 November this year. The Ministry of Rural Construction has failed to introduce more than 30 sheep pens, the Kirgizkolkhozsrooy 36 and the farms themselves 164. It is not difficult to understand that we annually experience a shortfall of thousands of tons of products owing to the incomplete provision of the livestock with premises.

It is necessary to perform a great deal of explanatory and organizing work with respect to fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree "The Development of All-Union Socialist Competition for the Organized Wintering of the Livestock and an Increase in the Production and Purchases of Animal Husbandry Products in the 1982-1983 Winter Period".

The republic has much potential whose use will enable us to increase fodder resources. For example, it is possible and necessary to organize everywhere the mass collection of food waste for animal husbandry. We speak of this each time, but many gorkoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms do not give a damn, as they say, and have no wish to burden themselves with these concerns. Only 23,000 tons of food waste, including 22,000 tons in the city of Frunze, were collected from the public in 10 months of the current year. For this city, with its population of 565,000, this is, of course, not very much, but other cities of the republic, to judge by the above data, are virtually not participating in this necessary work. Lack of initiative and utter indifference are also being displayed in this matter by the leaders of the republic Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. Yet organizations of this ministry could do much in the collection of food waste from the public.

It is also necessary to make better use of the waste of public catering. The Ministry of Trade and Kirghizpotrebsoyuz system alone has 2,800 enterprises, where considerable food waste accumulates.

The business of livestock preservation is the concern of all for it is a question of the well-being of all working people and each citizen, irrespective of where he lives--in the city or the countryside.

I should address particularly the rural communists, the rural and community soviet deputies and all rural inhabitants. If every rural family were, in addition to tending its own livestock, to keep just two-three head extra, it would be possible to guarantee the preservation of a minimum of 700,000 head of the weak herd. And it would be good for the communists and people's elected representatives to set an example here.

It is now necessary to channel into animal husbandry the best communist personnel, and there should constantly be animal specialists and vets at the farmsteads and with the shepherds--at the wintering locations. It is necessary to provide good production and cultural-social conditions for all those working at the farmsteads. In accordance with the experience of past years, it is necessary to create rayon groups for exercising daily supervision of the progress of the wintering made up of party, soviet and management executives and examine the progress of the wintering more frequently in the obkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, adopting prompt measures to remove shortcomings which come to light.

At the same time certain party committees, local soviet ispolkoms and leaders of ministries and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and state and cooperative enterprises and organizations still underestimate the potential of the citizens' private subsidiary farms for an increase in the production of agricultural products.

The subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and establishments are being organized unsatisfactorily in the republic; The point being that of the 1,486 enterprises, organizations and establishments, only 306 currently have subsidiary farms. Enterprises under the jurisdiction of the ministries of light industry, communications, housing and municipal services, land reclamation and water resources and construction and in the Kirghizkolkhozstroy have yet to embark on the organization of subsidiary farms. The plenum has a right to inquire of Comrades Satarov, Tyurebayev, Suyumbayev, Dzhaychibayev and Batyrkanov why they have adopted no concrete measures to fulfill the party and government decisions on this question.

Comrades!

The workers of the fields have much to do. The state of the preparation of cereals' seeds for next year's spring sowing is particularly disturbing. Many farms, particularly of Osh, Naryn and Talas oblasts and Keminskiy, Kantskiy, Sokulukskiy, Panfilovskiy, Alamedinskiy and other rayons have not yet fulfilled the plan for laying in seeds. I would like to remind the leaders of the said oblasts and rayons that at the time of examination of the 1982 grain balance sheet in the Central Committee and Council of Ministers they indicated the full provision of all farms with seeds for next year's harvest. So what has happened? Where have the dependent sentiments come from? While alluding to the low germination of commodity barley available on the farms the leaders of the said oblasts and rayons are not taking the proper steps to make good the seed shortage. The leadership of the republic Ministry of Agriculture has also been infected with the dependent mood.

We cannot be reconciled to such an attitude toward seeds. It is essential to put the seed situation in order with respect to each farm. It is necessary to make use of all on-farm resources and also organize interfarm and interrayon exchange.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum paid special attention to an acceleration of the solution of all questions with respect to the transition of agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex to new methods of management. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at an all-union conference in the CPSU Central Committee on 26 November the need for the completion of all work on the organization of agrarian-industrial associations in December in order for them to embark on exercise of their functions on 1 January of next year.

A great deal of work has to be done for a further upsurge of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thanks to implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the economy of the kolkhozes is strengthening increasingly and production profitability is growing.

The production of industrial sugar beet, grapes and beef is unprofitable in the republic as a whole. Such a highly profitable sector as sheep breeding is unprofitable on a number of farms, as is milk, potato and vegetable production on certain farms.

Of course, the main cause of unprofitability is the low yield of agricultural crops and livestock productiveness. Here is just one of many examples. Under identical conditions for potato production, Tyupskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, for example, last year obtained 192 quintals of tubers per hectare while its neighbor--the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx--obtained only 79 quintals. As a result the first obtained R3.22 profit per R1 spent on potato growing, while the second, on the contrary, made a loss of 44 kopecks.

There are also many instances of outright mismanagement and extravagance leading to low profitability and unprofitability. On certain farms there is no proper accounting of the expenditure of resources and money and material resources are spent any old way. The consumption of fuel and spares, for example, is 1.5-2 times above the quotas there, while power consumption and so-called sundry expenditure is 3-5 times more than authorized. Last year Kara-Suyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Tashirov obtained 41 quintals of cereals per hectare. Not bad, it would seem. Many kolkhozes obtain big profits with such harvests. But the said farm contrived to spend per quintal of grain R19 instead of the quota of R7-9. As a result a highly profitable sector turned in only losses.

Can we really fulfill the slogan "The Economy Must Be Economical" with such an attitude? Of course not.

Comrades! We have to strive for a considerable upturn in agricultural production and thereby make an important contribution to realization of the Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally entrust our party organization with big and responsible tasks.

I have to report to the plenum that on 23 November in conversation with me Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, drew our attention, touching on questions of agriculture, to the importance of the adoption of all measures providing for the complete preservation of the livestock herd in the upcoming wintering and an increase in its productiveness. Evaluating positively the measures being implemented in the republic for an increase in the production of aromatic tobacco and sugar beet and alfalfa seeds, Yuriy Vladimirovich went on to emphasize the need for the utmost buildup of the production of these crops, which are much needed by the country's economy. At the same time Yuriy Vladimirovich instructed the appropriate union authorities to examine the question of a strengthening of the material-technical base for an increase in the production of tobacco and also alfalfa and sugar beet seeds in the KiSSR.

Permit me to express confidence that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, leaders and specialists of the animal husbandry and tobacco- and seed-growing farms and agricultural workers of Kirghizstan will do everything to tackle successfully the tasks we have been set and respond in practical deeds to the concern for and attention to our republic on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally (stormy applause).

Comrades! The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech set big and to a considerable extent new tasks in all spheres of economic and social progress. Their successful accomplishment, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, will depend on many factors, primarily on "our ability to concentrate the activity of the party, state and economic-planning authorities and all labor collectives in the key areas."

First of all it is essential that we mobilize all resources at our disposal, develop extensive propaganda and explanation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speech thereof of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the laws passed by the Supreme Soviet session, notify all communists and all working people of these documents and concretize the 1983 plan quotas with reference to the tasks of each enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz and each collective. In propaganda of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session it is necessary to make more active use of the party training and economic education system, oral political agitation, the press, television and radio and the cultural-education establishments.

It is essential to develop effective socialist competition, enlist all workers of city and countryside in it and formulate and apply correctly measures of material and moral incentive.

Further, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to assign personnel correctly to ensure that there be in the decisive areas people who are politically mature, competent and enterprising and who possess organizer's capabilities and a sense of what is new, without which the successful management of modern production is impossible in our time.

According to objective data, the main personnel of the republic's party, soviet and economic-planning authorities corresponds to the demands made on it. We note with a sense of profound satisfaction that the absolute majority of our personnel is endeavoring to justify the trust of the party and the people and give its knowledge, experience and labor for the practical implementation of our party's policy.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the activity of certain party committees, soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments and their leaders. Certain leaders are unwilling to abandon outdated methods of leadership, are failing to perform concrete organizing work on fulfillment of the decisions of the party and the government and are being carried away by a variety of meetings and conferences and the adoption of numerous decisions on the same questions.

Here is an example of the inadequate organization of verification of the performance of their own decisions and the unsatisfactory condition of party, state and performance discipline. This year alone plenums and meetings of party-economic activists and bureau meetings of the Sulyuktinskiy Gorkom sharply criticized many times Comrade Ibragimov, chief of the "Sulyuktinskoye" Mine Administration, Comrade Umarov, secretary of the party committee, and Comrade Gushchin, chairman of the mine committee, for nonfulfillment of the state plans for coal production. But they are not drawing the conclusions or

taking steps. The gorkom is not underpinning its decrees with the necessary organizing work. For this reason there has been no improvement in matters. The plan for coal production was fulfilled only 87 percent, and consumers experienced a coal shortfall of 97,000 tons.

One further example. In 1981-1982 the KiSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Board examined the question of the unsatisfactory progress of the construction of its own production base four times, but it is still only being created slowly.

Similarly fruitless decisions are born in other ministries and departments also.

It is time we did away with such flawed practice. "It should be made the rule," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that each new decision on one and the same question be adopted only when past decisions have been fulfilled or when some new circumstances arise."

I believe that we all need to draw the proper conclusions from this instruction.

There are many further examples indicating that certain leaders are not displaying due initiative and persistence in securing the area of work with which they have been entrusted, permitting manifest indiscipline thereby.

It is essential to raise performance discipline from top to bottom and strive to ensure that scheduled measures and the initiative of the masses be underpinned by organizational measures. And if this is not being done in places owing to leaders' lack of experience, thought should be given to the assistance to be rendered such leaders. But if this borders on irresponsibility, sluggishness and a reluctance to assume responsibility for fulfillment of the entrusted job, such comrades need to be told plainly and candidly: you are out of step with the times and impeding the work, therefore give way to an energetic and competent worker.

"It is essential," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "to create the conditions--economic and organizational--which stimulate high-quality, productive work, initiative and enterprise. And, on the other hand, inadequate work, inactivity and irresponsibility must be most directly and irreversibly reflected in the material compensation, position and moral authority of the workers."

All workers of the party and state machinery must remember this. And not only remember but also implement in practice the party's requirements. In these fundamental Leninist requirements there can be no exceptions for anyone: not a party and soviet executive, not a minister, not an ordinary worker and not a kolkhoz member.

It is necessary to combat more emphatically all breaches of party, state and labor discipline, immoral conduct and immodest behavior, which are still practised by certain leaders. We still, unfortunately, encounter manifestations, which have long been condemned, of certain leaders, instead of concentrating

on fulfillment of the entrusted assignment, exerting considerable effort and "enterprise" to cater for their own well-being. We must decisively overcome these vices.

Comrades! Report and election meetings in the party groups and shop and primary party organizations have been completed in the republic party organization.

The results show that the meetings were conducted at a high organizational and ideological-political level and in an atmosphere of high-minded criticism and self-criticism. In the course of the meetings in the party groups two-thirds and in the shop and primary party organizations almost one-half of the communists in attendance spoke.

As an analysis has shown, the speeches contain a great deal of material on the accumulated experience of an improvement in organizing and ideological-educational work and an increase in the efficiency of the party components in the struggle for the intensification of production and the quality of work in all areas of economic and cultural building.

The communists expressed more than 17,000 critical observations and proposals, including 300 to republic ministries and departments. Approximately 7,000 such proposals and critical observations have already been acted upon. It is essential to strive to ensure that not one proposal and critical observation remain without attentive examination. Questions of an increase in the efficiency of the party organizations and the vanguard role of the communists require the daily attention of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Comrades! Fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development will depend to a decisive extent on the activeness of the masses. "This today," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "is a most important task of the party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities.... It is now particularly important and necessary that every working person understand that plan fulfillment also depends on his labor contribution and that everyone well understand the simple truth that the better we work, the better we will live...."

The party organizations must persistently foster in each worker pride in his occupation, honesty and conscientiousness, the obligation to perform the duties with which he has been entrusted, irreconcilability with sluggishness and a caring attitude toward everything that constitutes national wealth. We must not be reconciled when, say, a worker, having left his lathe, spends too long over a cigarette break, when a machine operator leaves a machine unattended and it rusts and fails prematurely, when a livestock hand, not having distributed feed to the livestock, gets drunk and turns in, a milker, not having milked the cow, goes home and when a worker fails to show up at the job owing to absenteeism. As a Soviet current-affairs writer aptly observed in the central press, such actions are tantamount to absolving oneself from one's duties, bordering on shamelessness. We must combat this self-release and shamelessness in every possible way. And honest workers will undoubtedly support this struggle.

The labor collective has a tremendous role in this struggle. Unfortunately, it is not duly appreciated everywhere. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently discussed the report of the Batkenskiy Raykom on its work to enhance the role of the labor collectives in educational work. Serious shortcomings in the raykom's work were revealed, and it was proposed that they be eliminated. Other party committees should ponder these questions also.

An increase in the activeness of the working people's masses depends directly on the further development of socialist democracy and their increasingly extensive enlistment in the running of public and state affairs. We have tremendous potential here. We have 41,500 members of elective party authorities, 390 USSR Supreme Soviet and KiSSR Supreme Soviet deputies, more than 28,000 local soviet deputies, more than 109,000 people's control inspectors, 264,000 trade union committee members and activists and almost 94,000 Komsomol activists. Approximately 500,000 persons altogether. This is a huge force, comrades, and it is essential that it operate assertively and universally.

Comrades! The speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out that peace and the preservation and extension of detente are necessary for the realization of our creative plans.

Our entire party and the Soviet people, including the communists and working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, actively support and unanimously approve the Leninist foreign policy course.

Comrades! We are approaching an important event in the history of our multinational socialist state--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The working people of our republic together with the entire Soviet people are endeavoring to mark this glorious jubilee with new labor deeds and thereby demonstrate anew their ardent love for and boundless devotion to the Communist Party and its noble cause.

Permit me on behalf of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum to assure the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan will continue to strengthen their unity with the party, abide firmly by Lenin's great behests, persistently implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and thereby strengthen the might of our socialist motherland (stormy, prolonged applause).

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV SPEECH AT USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at USSR Supreme Soviet Session; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests! We, the envoys of Soviet Kirghizstan, have the great honor, in expressing the most innermost wishes of the republic's workers, to convey sincere congratulations to the Leninist Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and all participants in the gala meeting on the great nationwide holiday. (Applause)

Today all Soviet peoples, including the Kirghiz people, are especially deeply aware of how great and invaluable is their happiness to live and work under the wise leadership of the Leninist party, in the mighty fraternal union of a friendly and united family, to be its equal and active members and to create for the benefit of the socialist motherland, in the name of the triumph of communism. (Applause).

Comrades! The vivid, deeply inspiring report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, convincingly reveals the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, the heroic deeds and accomplishments of the Soviet peoples and the inspiring prospects of their creative activities. It is an outstanding document of creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, a great contribution to the practice of communist construction.

We always turn with boundless love to our great leader and teacher, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, and to his all-triumphant teaching, which has been and always will be a well of inspiration, a guiding star of the present and coming generations.

In implementing Lenin's behests, through revolutionary and labor heroism, the peoples of our country headed by the great Russian people and under the leadership of the party have created their united and multinational socialist fatherland and raised it to the peaks of social progress. The Soviet system has brought up and educated new generations of people patriots-internationalists and active builders of communism, who live and create according to the laws of fraternity and friendship and mutual trust and cooperation.

The unparalleled in history socioeconomic and cultural flourishing of Kirghizstan, as well as of other fraternal republics, is a result of unity and mutual assistance of peoples and constant concern of the Communist Party. The international feat of the great Russian people, who rendered them disinterested assistance in building new life, is forever imprinted in the grateful memory and ardent hearts of the Kirghiz people. (Applause).

Today the Kirghiz people express their boundless gratitude to the Communist Party and say again and again to their older brother and mentor--many thanks to the Russian people for friendship, support and assistance. (Applause). The Kirghiz people are infinitely proud and value their belonging to the Union of the SSR, to the new historical community--the Soviet people. The invariable feelings of deepest gratitude of Kirghiz people toward the Russian people and toward all fraternal peoples will live for centuries.

The Soviet experience of solving the nationalities question is exerting growing influence on the progress of world history. The ideological opponents of communism cannot reconcile themselves with this. The bourgeois ideologists strive to slander the achievements of real socialism in every way possible, to weaken the fraternal unity of our peoples and in helpless anger they spread various kinds of slanderous fabrications. They contend that we allegedly have a process of "russianization" and "denationalization" of non-Russian peoples underway.

Socialist reality completely refutes the absurd ideas of the anti-Soviets. What kind of "russianization" are they talking about when during the years of Soviet power the peoples of former outlying districts have formed their state system for the first time. As a result of the decisive contribution by the Russian people they achieved a high level of economic and cultural development. Along with voluntary study of the Russian language--the language of international unity and mutual enrichment of Soviet nations and nationalities--they are freely developing their native languages, which are used in teaching at schools and secondary and higher educational institutions and in which newspapers, magazines and books are published. Regardless of how hard our class enemies may try, there is no such force on earth which could waver the friendship of the Soviet peoples. It is strong as never before. (Applause).

Comrades! The remarkable holiday of Leninist friendship and fraternity of peoples is welcomed by workers of Soviet Kirghizstan with new labor achievements. The republic's national economy and culture, being an inseparable composite part of the economic and spiritual potential of the entire country, is developing in a dynamic manner and at a high rate.

On this solemn day we again assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee general secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that workers of the Kirghiz SSR, warmly approving and completely supporting the party's internal and foreign policy, will devote all their creative energy to the successful implementation of the historic decisions of 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the Central Committee and to the great cause of communist construction. (Applause).

Long live the sacred friendship of peoples of the USSR--the source of our great motherland's strength and might!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee! (Prolonged applause).

9817

CSO: 1830/112

REGIONAL

UKRAINE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Information Article: "In the UkSSR Council of ministers"]

[Excerpts] On 26 October a meeting took place of the UkSSR Council of Ministers which examined the drafts of the State Economic and Social Development Plans of the UkSSR, the UkSSR State Budget For 1983, and the draft of the Food Program For the UkSSR For the Period until 1990. A report was delivered by the Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Gosplan UkSSR V. A. Masol, the Minister of Finance UkSSR V. P. Kozeruk, and the First Deputy Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the UkSSR Council of Ministers Yu. A. Kolomiyets.

The discussion was participated in by ministers, other members of the government, department leaders, and chairmen of the oblispolkoms.

The reporters and the speakers noted that the drafts of the State Economic and Social Development Plan for the UkSSR, the UkSSR State Budget for 1983, and the draft of the UkSSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 were developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the fundamental issues of the country's economic and social development, as well as in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. They take account of the instructions of voters to deputies, and of the proposals made at meetings and in workers' letters.

In discussing the plan and budget drafts the chief attention was directed toward ensuring a rise in the material and cultural level of the people on the basis of a further growth in social production, an improvement of its structure, and an increase in the efficiency and quality of work. The necessity was emphasized for an accelerated introduction of new equipment and technology, a fuller use of the intensive factors for developing the branches of the economy--a rise in labor productivity --a decrease in output costs and an increase in the production of output at operating enterprises on the basis of improving the use of production capacities. Attention was called to the

importance of fulfilling assignments and economizing material, financial, and labor resources.

A substantial place in the speeches was devoted to the absolute fulfillment of the Food Program assignments, to strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and the other branches of the agro-industrial complex, and to improving the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the UkSSR and the UkSSR State Budget for 1983 will be submitted for consideration by the next meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

The results of the fulfillment of the UkSSR plan and budget for nine months of 1982 were also discussed at the meeting.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and of an extensive socialist competition for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, there has been a further development of the republic's economy and an improvement of the people's well-being.

During the nine months the industrial output sales plan was fulfilled by 100.7 percent. Compared to the corresponding period of last year, the increase in industrial production comes to 2.5 percent. The production of highest quality category products increased by 6.2 percent.

State capital investments have resulted in the commissioning of 6.5 billion rubles worth of fixed capital, which is 10 percent more than during the corresponding period of last year.

Our agricultural workers are completing the field work and making preparations for growing the 1983 crop and for the organized wintering of the livestock.

Measures to raise the standard of living of the people which were provided for in the 1982 plan have been carried out. The average monthly wages of workers and employees have increased by 3 percent, while those of kolkhoz workers have increased by 3.4 percent. State capital investments have been used to commission residential houses with a total space of more than 6 million square meters, which is five percent more than during the nine months of 1981. New general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, and other social and cultural and domestic facilities have been put into operation.

The State Budget has been fulfilled by 102.3 percent for income and by 97 percent for expenditures.

Along with this, it was noted at the meeting that on account of serious shortcomings in their leadership of subordinate associations, enterprises, and organizations, and of a weakening of control, certain UkSSR ministries and

departments and certain oblispolkoms have not ensured the fulfillment of the production and delivery assignments of certain important types of industrial output, for decreasing its cost, and for increasing labor productivity, as well as assignments for the commissioning of fixed capital.

The UkSSR Council of Ministers has bound the republic's ministries and departments, the oblispolkoms, and the Kiev and Sevastopol' gorispolkoms to substantially increase production and labor productivity growth rates in the fourth quarter of this year and to make up for the lagging in the fulfillment of the planning assignments for the production and delivery of output, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, a decrease in the cost of output, and for budget income and payments to the budget.

The ministries and departments and the oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms have been ordered to increase the production of consumer goods, improve their quality, and expand their assortment.

The demand has been set of increasing work to concentrate material resources, manpower, and capital at objects which are of top-priority state importance, and to assure the commissioning of these objects on schedule.

It has been ordered that control be increased over an observance of the strictest economy regimen in the expenditure of fuel and electric and thermal energy, and that the use of secondary energy resources be increased.

The Council of Ministers has called especial attention to the necessity for a further strengthening of organizational work to realize the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the proposals and instructions contained in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at this plenum, and the decisions of the June (1982) and October (1982) Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine regarding the fulfillment of the Food Program.

2959

CSO: 1800/333

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT KIEV CITY FESTIVITIES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech given by V. V. Shcherbitskiy at 24 December 1982 meeting of Kiev gorkom and city Council of People's Deputies dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "Along the Path of Leninism to New Victories"]

[Excerpts] The workers of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine are observing the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with a feeling of having fulfilled their duty. In their reports on the successes they have achieved, they demonstrate their monolithic solidarity around Lenin's Communist Party and its Central Committee. The labor collectives of the hero-city, which was presented with the Order of Friendship of Peoples during the celebration of its 1500th anniversary, are directing all their efforts toward fulfilling the tasks set by the 18th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yesterday, 24 December, there was a festive meeting of the Kiev gorkom, the city Council of People's Deputies, representatives of social organizations, city workers and soldiers from the Kiev garrison, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In the presidium were comrades V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. I. Vashchenko, I. A. Gerasimov, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, A. S. Kapto, S. N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak. Also present were V. A. Zgurskiy, chairman of the Kiev gorispolkom; I. P. Lysenko, chairman of the Kiev oblispolkom; members and candidate members of the Kiev gorkom bureau; members of the ispolkom of the city Council of People's Deputies; party veterans, military leaders, distinguished people of the city, and foreign guests.

Speech of Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy

Dear Comrades!

Respected guests!

The peoples of our multinational homeland are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a great holiday of unity, friendship and brotherhood.

During these days the attention of the entire world is riveted on Moscow, the capital of our homeland, and on our country's immense achievements in social, economic and cultural construction. This is understandable; it is, after all, a significant date in our state's history, and it is an important landmark in world history as well. For 60 years a multinational state unlike any before has been living, growing stronger and developing, free from exploitation of one human being by another and from national oppression, and united by ideas of equality, friendship and brotherhood.

The speech by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Sixty Years of the USSR", was received with great interest at the meeting and throughout the world. This document is of great political, theoretical and practical significance. From the creative positions of Marxism-Leninism, it offers generalizations of the experience of building socialism and communism in our country, it points the way for further movement forward, and it summarizes our principal position on questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Once again all of humanity heard the voice of peace from Moscow. The world press calls the appeal "to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world" a message of goodwill from the 270 million Soviet people. Particular interest was elicited by the constructive new peaceful initiatives presented in comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech. All people of integrity on this planet were once again convinced that the goals of our party's Leninist policies are clear and noble, that is, the creation of communism and maintaining international security and universal peace! Instigators of a new world war are told clearly and firmly, "...Let there be no mistakes: we will never allow our security or the security of our allies to be threatened."

The anniversary festivities in Moscow, in which all the Union republics took part, as well as 134 foreign delegations from 112 countries, turned into one big holiday of all progressive humanity and universal approval of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR. During these unforgettable days, the heroic history of the formation and strengthening of our unified, allied state and its unique experience in building a multinational state on the basis of true internationalism and friendship among peoples, seemed to pass before us again.

The festive meetings which took place in all corners of our immense country were a graphic demonstration of the achievements and complete support of the party's policies by the Soviet people, their firm decisiveness to carry aloft the victorious banner of the Great October and to put into practice Lenin's legacy.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy noted that in the course of preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, our people have shown their patriotism with a new forcefulness, and they have a profound understanding of their international duty. This was reflected in national socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the important anniversary and for successful fulfillment of the primary tasks of the five-year plan.

The communists and all the people of the Ukraine are confirming their unlimited dedication to the work of Lenin's party with valiant labor, and they are demonstrating their unanimous approval of its domestic and foreign policies, the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions set forth in the speeches of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Workers of our republic's capital, Kiev, a hero-city, are making a large contribution to realizing the tasks of the current five-year plan.

Kiev's labor reputation is also increased by the heroic working class through daily practical deeds at the city's enterprises and construction sites. Products with the Kiev trademark--fishing trawlers, passenger airliners, and products of the radio-electronics industry--are widely known both in our country and abroad.

The republic's capital manufactures a fourth of the excavators, half of the equipment for processing polymer materials, and a fifth of the means for computer technology of the total produced in the Ukraine.

It is gratifying to note that in the course of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, quotas for two years of the five-year plan have been fulfilled ahead of schedule by over 50,000 workers, and 700 Kiev residents have completed plans for the third year of the five-year plan.

This is a worthy example for the workers of the capital and of the entire republic!

In the two years of the current five-year plan the volume of industrial production and labor productivity in the city are growing more rapidly than anticipated in plan quotas. More than 150 million rubles of industrial production above and beyond the plan has already been realized.

I think that you and all leaders of production have a reason to experience the feeling of satisfaction that comes with having worked honestly and conscientiously.

It is well known that labor productivity is the determining criterion of production efficiency. It is very good that large masses of the city's workers understand this. Over 600,000 Kiev residents are working according to the motto: "The highest output to every working hour". The patriotic initiative of the collectives of the "Bol'shevik" and "Mayak" associations, the plant imeni Lapse, and a number of other enterprises should be encouraged as much as possible. They committed themselves to providing the entire growth in production without an increase in the number of workers.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy noted that this is the correct course and it must be put into practice consistently and firmly!

Kiev is also renowned for its engineering and technical personnel and talented production organizers. It is also remarkable that every third worker in the

city has higher or secondary specialized education. Scholars of the republic's capital make a great contribution to national and world science. There is a large group of teachers, physicians, and recognized masters of literature and art working fruitfully in the city.

Military feats during the years of the Great Patriotic War and the labor achievements of Kiev's workers during peacetime are highly valued by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. The Gold Star of a hero-city is evidence of this, as are the two Orders of Lenin and the Order of Friendship of Peoples with which Kiev was honored this year, the year of its 1500th anniversary.

As you know, for achieving high results in the all-Union socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, for successful fulfillment of the State Plan for economic and social development of the USSR, the capital of the republic has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Kiev has received this high honor three years in a row now.

Allow me, in the name of the CPUK Central Committee, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, to offer you and through you all the people of Kiev, sincere congratulations on this great award and to wish you new successes in realizing the historic decisions of the 18th Congress of our Leninist party. There are 17 of the city's labor collectives among the winners of the all-Union socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Included among those collectives are the "Arsenal" plant imeni V. I. Lenin and the "Kommunist" plant, housebuilding combine no 3, the Kiev passenger motor transport administration, the Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton, the Cybernetics Institute imeni V. M. Glushkov and others. All the residents of Kiev and the whole republic are proud of the achievements of these collectives. V. I. Lenin's behest to communists states that the best way to observe an anniversary is to concentrate attention on unsolved problems. Today the city will be presented with the distinguished Red Banner. It is being presented for deeds, for concrete labor results. It is the duty and obligation of everyone who has the honor of living and working in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine to strive for even better and greater results. It is appropriate to mention here that there are still quite a few unsolved problems that demand the constant attention of party organizations and Soviet organs. This is especially important if one considers that Kiev should always set an example in all matters for all the other cities in the republic.

We have spoken in detail about these problems right here in this hall at the city party conference. They were discussed at the recent plenum of the city party committee when the results of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were being considered. It is important that everything that has been outlined be fulfilled completely and on time, and that there be no discrepancy between word and deed.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his speech at the festive meeting in Moscow, "Today we must prepare ourselves for deeds, not for loud words, to make the great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics even stronger." First and foremost, this involves putting into practice the course outlined by the 18th CPSU Congress for intensified production and increased efficiency. Even with all the undeniable achievements, some collectives are still showing serious deficiencies precisely in this area. Of particular concern is the fact that a number of enterprises are reducing their proportion of work done by hand at a slow rate, and they are not meeting the quotas for economizing on resources.

No other society in the world has raised the authority of labor as high, or given such honor to people for working conscientiously, creatively and with complete efficiency, as our socialist society. The honorable work of the people of Kiev should provide active support for the patriotic movement of leading collectives in Moscow that is directed at strengthening discipline and efficient organization of labor by every means possible. This is our important reserve; it does not require any capital investments, but it will provide a solid return.

We must literally take up arms against the least incidents of poor organization and lack of discipline, and against everything that is incompatible with our Soviet way of life. Creating a collective with no violations of discipline, from a brigade or section up to an entire enterprise, is a primary task and worthy goal for every resident of Kiev, and for all the city's social organizations. First of all, raykoms and rayispolkoms must concentrate their attention on the people's political training; an atmosphere of efficiency, initiative, persistence and creative searching must be created in every collective.

Let us consider as an example the Podol'skiy rayon, one of the oldest rayons in the city. Podol'skiy rayon is one of the largest industrial rayons in Kiev, it has a wealth of historical monuments, and in the last two to three years, even its external appearance has changed noticeably. In addition to successfully fulfilling the production plans, a great deal of work was done on civic improvements and many old buildings were reconstructed. A new square, imeni Krasnaya Presnya, was built honoring the workers' rayon in Moscow, with which Podol'skiy rayon residents have long been friendly and with which they compete. All this was done mostly through the rayon's own forces, efficiently and without a big racket; in other words, it was done the way things should be done where the raykom and rayispolkom feel that they are the true managers of the rayon.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy stated that we should use the total forces of the city and the republic to help the party organization and workers of Podol'skiy rayon to finish the civic improvements in this unique rayon of our capital.

We always note that Kiev is one of the largest industrial, scientific and cultural centers in the republic and in the country. And of those to whom a great deal is given, a great deal is also asked. We must make every effort to see

that every item made in Kiev--be it a car or fabric, a radio receiver or a film--is worthy of our city's name. Everyday the people of Kiev should bring science and production closer together. They must demonstrate how the problems of urban development should be solved, how municipal services should work, and how the sphere of medical, trade, domestic and cultural services should operate.

Kiev has all the possibilities for becoming a city with high labor productivity, high culture, and a model social system. We are sure that the capital's group of over 200,000 communists and its remarkable workers will do everything to reach the goal that has been set. The CPSU Central Committee will do its part and take measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of party and state apparatus, and will see that the state of affairs is given a practical evaluation everywhere, and that all urgent problems are dealt with efficiently.

In conclusion, comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, "Allow me to carry out an honorable and pleasant assignment--the presentation to Kiev, the hero-city, of the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

This high award should inspire you and all the people of Kiev to reach new achievements for the glory of our beloved homeland!" (Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to very attentively and was interrupted many times by long applause.)

Vigorous applause accompanied comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's presentation of the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, to the city's leaders and representatives of labor collectives.

9967

CSO: 1800/466

REGIONAL

GAPUROV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF TURKMENISTAN

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, 1 Dec 82 p 10

[Interview with M. G. Gapurov by Yuriy Zarechkin: "Keep Walking and You'll Cross the Entire Desert: M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, answers the questions of the Special Correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" under the rubric "Topical Interviews"]

[Text] [Question] Mukhamednazar Gapurovich, the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the recently ended session of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed and adopted plans for economic and social development in 1983 and reaffirmed forcefully the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the basic strategic lines for the development of Soviet society.

[Answer] Continuity of the strategy developed by the 26th party congress is the guiding principle of all our activities at present. In his speech at the Plenum, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that that strategy is aimed at steadily improving national welfare, enhancing the contributions of the labor of Soviet people and exploiting more fully the creative potential of the socialist system of society. We too in our republic are doing all we can to accomplish the tasks posed by the party.

[Question] As known, the working people of this republic reported that they have fulfilled their pledges, taken in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, to sell to the state grain, vegetables, melons and silk cocoons and are nearing the completion of the cotton harvesting season. Plans exist to harvest 1,222,000 tons of that "white gold." Ashkhabad Oblast, a number of rayons and many farms already have markedly overfulfilled the plans and pledges for sales of raw cotton. Procurements of meat, milk, eggs and Karakul wool have been better than last year. This newspaper and its readers greet the working people of the republic on the occasion of their great feats of labor in the jubilee year of our state.

The achievements named above are, I believe, to some extent an indicator of all the present-day successes of the economy of Turkmenistan. You will agree that such results could not have been achieved had not a native industry capable of mechanizing the work of peasants and providing water to sandy desert soils been created under Soviet rule.

[Answer] For the greetings I thank you. As for the subject of the transformation of nature and the socialist transformation of life which we have approached and

which, properly speaking, is the main subject of our interview, let me begin by quoting a little parable.

The Aksakals say that in ancient times when Allah was about to apportion what we term nowadays "natural resources" among peoples, our Turkmen ancestors, having picked the right moment, succeeded in taking for themselves a good and large territory.

/Question/ Judging from all, this was indeed so. Even now Turkmenistan is the fourth largest republic in area after Russia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

/Answer/ Don't laugh, don't laugh.... They remained alert on the second day as well, when the sunshine was being apportioned. We received more than enough heat. And on the third day the Turkmens had bad luck. Lulled by their previous successes, our ancestors were late in showing up for the next distribution of the gifts of nature. What they failed to get, you can guess--water....

This may be just a parable but the fact is that for decades and centuries no water had been available for nourishing the lifeless scorched desert. In the absence of water, the sandy soil and the sun caused the people to eke out just a bare existence. The fate of the nation was difficult and hopeless, and the people had moreover been oppressed by landowners, mullahs, khans and tsarist officialdom. They lacked culture, were illiterate and had a high mortality rate.

I'm not exaggerating in drawing this picture. The joyless past has to be recalled in order to perceive more clearly the present and its indisputable advantages. After all, much that now exists in the republic traces its origins to 60 years ago and before that it had been nonexistent. I'm not exaggerating.

/Question/ As Vladimir Lugovskoy wrote:

/Silent, waterless, blank, unpopulated expanses....
Will ever man's might and main
Arise and conquer the dearth of water in sands?/ /printed
in boldface/

/Answer/ This was not a rhetorical question. It had been an urgent one to the first generations under Soviet rule; they had to invest a particularly large effort in transforming the land. And their labor was not in vain. As I had said once before, if we were to look today for a symbol that would best reflect the new socialist life in Turkmenia, we would have to choose equally among the green oases arisen in the Karakum Desert, the blue stripe of the Lenin Canal intersecting the desert, the **manmade** lakes among the sand-hills, and new cities and settlements with houses surrounded by blooming orchards.

The whole once vacant land has changed its appearance and begun to bloom. There is the vigorous progress of industry, agriculture, science and culture. I'm as old as our state, and I've particularly noticed these ongoing changes.

There's that seemingly hackneyed phrase, "begun from the scratch." But this is not simply an idiomatic expression or, all the more so, a slogan. Consider the power industry, for example. Before the Revolution, the annual output of electricity on the republic's territory had been 2.5 million kwh, mostly owing to the Hindu Kush State Electric Power Station at Murgaba, built to meet the needs of tsarist-owned land in Baygram-Ali. Now Turkmen stations generate 7 billion kwh and by the end of the current five-year plan they will generate even more--12 billion. The Mariyskaya State Regional Electric Power Station alone--now under construction--already has a capacity of 1,260 MW.

And the gas industry? It had not previously existed, until 1965, at all, essentially speaking. Now nearly every 6th cubic meter of this valuable raw material in the Soviet Union is extracted in our republic. Turkmen gas industry at present in practice produces as much gas as all the Asian countries taken together.

Turkmenistan sends to all corners of the Soviet Union crude petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, cotton fiber, chemical fertilizers, sodium sulfate, mash, glass, Karakul wool, and its world-renowned rugs in the finest patterns....

Since 1922 the volume of industrial output in the republic has grown by a factor of 206. Currently we produce more goods in 3 days than we had previously in a year. And during the same period the volume of our agricultural output has increased tenfold and the area of land under irrigation increased by a factor of 4.5 and reached millions of hectares.

Question You named figures summing up the accomplishments. These are impressive figures. But I must admit that to me and, I believe, to most readers they sound....routine. Yes, paradoxical as it may seem, under Soviet rule we have become accustomed to such a scale of transformation. In any Soviet republic--as confirmed by the series of "topical interviews" being published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, among other things--the achievements in the economic and social sphere are just as impressive so that we all, if you will permit me to say so, are psychologically difficult to impress: it is difficult by now to be fully aware of the price that had to be paid for past accomplished and visualize man's transforming role....

Answer Of course, to our contemporaries it is sometimes psychologically difficult to realize the scale of what has been accomplished since then. but in my opinion, this is due not only to the ingrained habit of witnessing ever greater growth to which you refer. Another reason is doubtless the remoteness of those times in which we had started from the scratch. Are our--mostly quite young--contemporaries aware of the realities of the past? Apparently, not always. And yet the proportion of young people in this republic is rising, while the number of those who, by virtue of precisely their youth, are capable of perceiving just how much has been accomplished between the past and the present is decreasing.

This is, of course, not a matter of the demographic situation, which is favorable to the republic. The more young people there are, the more serious and tenacious should be our concern for their upbringing and correct grasp of their role in the transformation of their native land. Young boys and girls are duty-bound

to understand the nature of the ongoing changes in both the distant and the relatively near past, value what has already been accomplished and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks relating to the future.

Question Seen from this standpoint, what tasks and problems should be associated with the next stage of socialist construction in Turkmenia?

Answer Primarily, the building of the Karakum Canal, that "river of happiness, river of life" as it has been called by our people.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, I recollect, viewed irrigation as a most important means of eliminating the economic and cultural backwardness of the peoples of the East, beholding in it the basis for the technical and social transformation of agriculture. He wrote: "Irrigation is needed most of all and it will more than anything else transform the land, cause it to be reborn, bury the past and strengthen the transition to socialism."

This has indeed turned out to be the case. With the aid of the waters of the Amudar'ya, the Lenin Canal has restored life to hundreds of thousands of hectares of land that had been vacant for centuries. Today, more than 50 percent of the republic's agricultural output derives from the zone adjacent to that canal.

Look at the map and you will understand the great importance of that canal over the entire quarter-century of its construction and while it has been building a new life in its neighborhood. Irrigation is its most important but not sole function. The importance of this water route as a navigable waterway also should be borne in mind--450 km of the length of that canal are suitable for navigation, with 300 of that 450 km running across solid desert lacking any other transport routes.

The future prospects of this manmade river in the Karakum Desert also should be borne in mind. Its construction continues unabated even for a month. The canal's length already reaches more than 1,100 km and it is yet to be extended for an additional one-third. The terminus of the canal is to be located at Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea, where a pipe-enclosed watercourse will be laid on the last segment, with the other terminus running across the subtropics in the republic's south, where once-irrigated fertile land is awaiting water. Yes, that will be the canal's route--east to west and south, across the entire republic!

Question I and my fellow special correspondent Ivan Pasev'yev have traveled along that route. The width of the canal varies, roughly from 100 to 20 meters, but regardless of its external parameters we sensed everywhere the tangible presence of water and respect for water. It could be clearly seen that life exists only within the zone of irrigation, and outside that zone there is only the desert.

We saw one of the five impounding reservoirs accommodating 550 million cu m planned for the canal zone. It is being built by the Kopet-Dag Hydrotechnical

Construction Trust. Water has already reached one-half of its designed level. Local fishermen catch fish everywhere and rejoice in the "sea" that has arisen in the desert.

Answer Don't think that all is so primitively simple. As the saying goes, water flows and so does life. There are enough problems. Yes, a propos, the water does not always move as desired. One time the canal bed became so overgrown by grass and weeds that it was feared it might turn into a real swamp. Scientists helped. For the first time in the world we developed techniques for breeding plant-eating fish under natural conditions and utilizing them as biological water reclamation agents.

Question Now that you mentioned problems, could I draw your attention to one of them, which happens to be extremely important to the canal's future?

Any Archimedes needs a fulcrum. According to Vladimir Saakov, deputy chief of the Main Karakum Construction Trust, the "river of life" should be provided with a fulcrum in the form of solid and reliable construction industry facilities.

Answer He is right. Such facilities do exist. Have you been to Bezmein?

Question Yes. That city has a pretty good cement plant and a modern reinforced concrete products combine. But the construction industry facilities concentrated there are, in the opinion of experts with whom I spoke, not adequate to the needs of the canal and its auxiliary installations.

Answer Without building materials and structural components an all-front offensive cannot be organized--this is true. But it is all a matter of comparison.

During this five-year plan period the republic's construction materials industry will increase its output 22 percent. This is not so little. Could we have built within a short period of time such modern and well-built towns as Nebit-Dag or Cheleken, Gaurdak or Neftezhavodok, had our construction industry remained stagnant? Of course not.

The combine in Bezmein fulfills the most varied orders--in accordance with the plan for the economic and social development of the regions it serves. And of course, when for a whole quarter of the year--as happened, for example, in the beginning of this year--it is not supplied with the reinforcements it needs to fulfill the second part of the plan, this affects adversely not just its plan for variety of output but also the entire provision of social and cultural and consumer services to town and country.

Can the growth rate of the regions being developed be balanced with the growth rate of production capacities?

In Bezmein, according to the combine's heads, the output of reinforced concrete can definitely be increased. To this end they propose that the variety of output be curtailed and the unification of reinforced concrete components be carried

out. I don't know if it is true but it seems that in GDR a total of just 240 makes of structural components suffices for all construction. But here with us the construction of a cow-pen requires a large number of discrete components as does the construction of a dwelling unit. It appears that it takes as many as 500 different components to build some houses. The problem is clear. What is surprising is something else: why are we marking time in solving the problem? What's the matter? Is a scientific study first needed?

Question I understand, but this isn't a question I can answer.... Still, any interference with nature has to be handled carefully, with kid gloves. I believe that this requires special calculations that allow for some new factors. And since construction industry facilities are being organized in support of such a major and long-range program as the advance into the desert, such facilities should allow for all the best domestic and foreign experience, including even trivia, down to the least detail. Otherwise, bugs may appear....

Answer You're being too severe. The experience in the design, construction and operation of the canal has been gained over more than one decade. We had not been able to take all the factors into account, and besides the times were difficult. Had we been able to do it all over again, our approach would doubtless have been more comprehensive, with allowance for the more distant future.

Nevertheless, even now we can rightly state that our experience has markedly enriched domestic and world practice of the construction of irrigation facilities. This experience has been utilized in commencing the construction of the more than 200 km long Tashauz Canal in this republic, with water intake from the Amudar'ya at the Tuyamuyunskiy Hydroelectric Power Station. Virgin lands on the right bank of that river are being colonized in Chardzhou Oblast. Through the joint effort of two neighbor republics, Turkmen and Uzbek, one of the largest collection and drainage systems in the USSR has been built.

All this was and is being done on a scientific basis, with the participation of leading experts, scientists and practitioners.

Question This means that the regional problems are completely substantiated scientifically?

Answer Correct. In this connection, objective premises exist for this. Ever since 1951 Turkmenistan has had its own national Academy of Sciences along with a ramified network of specialized institutions. The educational institutions training experts in various specialties include a university as well as an agricultural institute, medical, polytechnical and teacher training schools, and an institute of the national economy.... In this republic we have 5,000 scientific associates, more than 100 doctors and some 2,000 candidates of sciences....

It is highly important that the system of the Academy's institutions includes the Institute of Deserts and the Institute of the Sun, which have subsequently joined a branch scientific-production association. The presence of such research centers has played a tremendous role in the work on the problems of a rational utilization of the land's natural riches, studies of the effect of a hot climate on the

living organism and the development of progressive industrial technologies linked in particular to the synthesis of a number of new materials from chemical compounds and plants.

Question Mukhamednazar Gapurovich, could you comment in more detail on precisely that part of research programs which is related to the topic of our conversation? And could you also assess the socio-political factor among the other factors in the utilization of natural environment?

Answer Please note that the Institute of Deserts studies arid desert lands in not only Turkmenistan but also all remaining Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It maintains a scientific council that coordinates the related activities of 80 different scientific institutions in the country. Moreover the Institute and its experimental stations have been for 5 years now the sites of regularly organized international courses and seminars for experts from the developing countries in accordance with the UN Environmental Program. The Repetek International Natural Biosphere Preserve, located at the "pole of heat," has become a center of pilgrimage by researchers and tourists.

According to scientists, the desert is an eternally living source of scientific creativity. It offers the most varied problems for research. And the fact that our Academy Institute both carries on an active R&D role and helps us party members and Soviet personnel to determine our strategy of experimentation /in the economic sense/ means, of course, a great deal to us. After all, any major manmade intervention into nature requires as a prerequisite forecasting the consequences of all "pro" and "contra" upon comparing them meticulously.

It is precisely in the above context that, in my opinion, the socio-political factor also should be assessed when the matter concerns its significance to averting depopulation--the spread of the desert--and reclaiming new lands. Properly speaking, this factor is nothing else than the possibility of state-directed planning and regulation of the burden on the ecosystem of the desert.

How is, for example, the problem of farming and grazing lands being solved? The measures envisaged by the Food Program should assure the irrigation of vast expanses of the desert and the conversion of pastures from seasonal to year-round ones. Everything has been properly figured out: the production cost of animal husbandry plied on grazing desert lands is half as high as in the temperate zone of the USSR. But it is also a fact that, year after year, farming land increases in area at the expense of grazing land. Does this mean a contradiction, an imbalance? Not at all, considering that irrigation results in a marked increase in guaranteed output of fodder.

Let me stress yet again that the principal task of the research in progress reduces to providing substantiated forecasts and, on this basis, drafting the premises for the adoption of valid decisions. By validity I mean here the ability to desist from exaggerating when this is not sufficiently warranted.

You recalled lines from Lugovskoy's poem, so I should like to recall the words of Konstantin Paustovski.

Question About Kara-Bogaz-Gol?

Answer The writer's name for the gulf was Kara-Bugaz. Turkmens call it Adzhi-Dar'ya and Kuli-Dar'ya, which in translation means "Bitter Sea" and "Servant of the Sea." But this isn't the point.... Do you remember how Taustovski in his tale describes the "strictly scientific, production-oriented" conference on Kara-Bugaz which, however, also resembles the meeting of a general staff planning a campaign against the desert and declaring war against crude and intolerable mistakes of nature? In his notes on that conference the author cites such utterances as "The industrial development of the Kara-Pugaz...the establishment, on the eastern shore of the Caspian, of a new mighty industrial center will markedly influence not just the entire economic structure but the entire life of Turkmenia."

I'll not evaluate the nature of the development of the salt deposits in the gulf and the importance of the industrial region that has arisen on the Caspian sea-shore, but I will comment a little about the approach to the current problems of Kara-Bogaz-Gol. The construction of a dike isolating the gulf from the Caspian, which has been completed just a few weeks ago, has become a unique example of the implementation of a project for the geographical and, in the long run, also ecological transformation of a large region. We have interfered with natural processes, and in my opinion we have not done so on valid grounds. Why?

Calculations pointed to the need to preserve the water balance in the gulf--according to a long-range forecast--and, with the object of preventing the loss of a unique deposit of sodium sulfate, to regulate the discharge of water from the sea as something absolutely necessary. Locks will have to be built in the dike.

Question Mukhamednazar Gapurovich, nature is rather ungenerous so far as Turkmen lands are concerned. We both accepted this as a given at the outset of our interview. Let me add that, to top everything else, Turkmenistan lies in the zone of high seismic activity.

Answer We're learning how to cope with earthquakes....However, this has been discussed in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in one of its issues this year. I refer to the article on Odeka Odekov, the professor-seismologist. He has developed effective techniques of earthquake forecasting.

The capital of this republic not infrequently experiences seismic storms. The events of 1948 when the largest yet earthquake had completely devastated the city are still memorable. But they also are memorable because of the selfless aid then provided by our brother nations. The entire country had demonstrated its concern and support for the suffering population of the city. The city has risen from the ashes and in 35 years it has not only healed its wounds but become much more beautiful.

This example is characteristic of the relations among nationalities in the Soviet Union. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR I bring it up as a special example, since the fraternal contacts, mutual assistance and constant cooperation among the nations of our country have been raised to the rank of a principle of

Soviet statehood, to the rank of policy. In the entire system of the present-day life of society you can hardly find a more shining unifying principle than socialist internationalism.

In this republic all large-scale economic and social programs are being implemented in integration with Union-wide programs and with the participation of experts and leading branch organizations throughout the country. Social experience is being transmitted first-hand, so to speak.

Question I've noticed that this is assisted by the international relations that have arisen among discrete rayons and farms. In Gyaurskiy Rayon I was told about friendly contacts with Turkmenskiy Rayon of Stavropol Kray. The Kolkhoz "Sovet Turkmenistana" maintains since 1969 constant contractual relations with the "Druzhba Narodov" Kolkhoz in the Crimea.

Answer We have always been supporting and encouraging such contacts. They produce, incidentally, a much greater effect than is normally assumed. Sometimes we underestimate the transmission of social experience...and the criteria for its evaluation as well.

Take for example the same kolkhoz, "Sovet Turkmenistana," which is renowned and respected in our republic. It is one of the republic's "grandees," one of the best, not only in terms of production indicators but also in its more up-to-date way of life and cultural and consumer service facilities that are better than on most other farms. But once our kolkhoz people began to travel to the Crimea and saw what their colleagues there were doing, it turned out that the Crimeans were far ahead! Meaning that our local criteria are obsolete.

These conclusions were drawn by the members of that kolkhoz themselves. Now they have a new stimulus and employ new management techniques. The system for the remuneration and organization of labor used by the Crimean friends is being studied attentively, seeds and seedlings are being exchanged, and the differences in our way of life as well as our lag in the construction of cultural, social and consumer service facilities, as well as of other facilities, are distinctly observable.

But this does not mean at all that the economic and social practices of the Turkmen kolkhoz lack their positive aspects. To my knowledge, the Crimean comrades have learned many interesting things from us. Ukrainian TV is even shooting a special film about the life of our villages and the friendly ties between the two kolkhozes. Ultimately, however, the point is not who profits more at a given moment from this exchange of experience. What matters most is, let me emphasize it again, the special features of the socialist way of life, the internationalist and collectivist nature of management practices and the psychology of work and life of the Soviet man.

The traditional socialist competition among the republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan not only helps solve socio-economic problems more effectively and competently but also, which is particularly important, strengthens the fraternal friendship of nations and promotes the upbringing of our peoples in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism.

Question/ In my opinion, what you just said of the psychology of work and life is highly important. The change in that psychology accounts for the growing interest in cultural and intellectual values. So what are the reasons for the apparently steady shortage of cultural, social and consumer services?

I already mentioned the lag in these services that had occurred owing to stoppages in the construction industry as exemplified by Bezmeln, characteristically. At the Sovkhoz imeni Nine Ashkhabad Commissars a distinctive reverberation of this question was observed. Construction there proceeds in a clearly one-sided manner. So far the sovkhoz lacks a winter club or even any other cultural facilities or consumer services. How would even a club be possible there, considering that no facilities for accommodating administrative offices and stores could be built there either so that they occupy premises in residential dwellings. Why is it that other sovkhozes, say, the "Bayram-Ali," or the "Moskva," contain shopping centers and hotel facilities and cultural facilities whereas this sovkhoz has nothing?

Answer/ This is both a serious question and a reproach. We discussed these problems at the plenum of the party CP and at the republic's council of ministers. Measures are being taken to expand markedly the facilities for the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer services by the end of the next year.

Let me mention an attendant problem, however. The reverse side of the coin is that the available cultural and educational resources are not always being adequately utilized. At the Central Committee [of the Turkmen CP] plenum which discussed the task to intensify ideological-political, internationalist and atheist education in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, mention was made of precisely this shortcoming as well as of the need to combine rationally moral and material incentives for fulfilling our actual tasks.

Quite recently I and Boris Yevdokimovich Shcherbina, the USSR Minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, had visited gas-pipeline builders, met all kinds of people and talked with them about working and living conditions as well as incentives.

Some of the people we spoke with explained quite freely their attitudes by quoting the ancient "Chinese wise saying" that "Man seeks for better conditions." And one young man declared: "More material incentives should be provided, such as coupons for machinery and scarce goods. We have long been getting a low priority here. When we had worked on building the BAM [Baykal-Amur Railroad] we received better incentives...." Of course, in a way they are right, and there is no point in denying aspects of the human psychology known to all. But we also know that man does not live by bread alone. But this is not simply a question of upbringing. After all, under some conditions money promotes education while under others it ruins a man. We're of course in favor: money should assist in education.... And in general, all relations in the sphere of production should be built and normed in full consonance with the principles of socialist intercourse. People should be helped to rid themselves more rapidly of relics of feudal-landowner mentality, inculcated with a communist world outlook and imbued with the committed attitude of the modern socialist paragon.

Here allowance should be made for the specific features of this republic, which adjoins the countries of the Orient from which an intense subversive TV and radio propaganda is being conducted and attempts are being made to sow in our people mistrust in their circumambient spiritual values and the social and political system of our country. That propaganda promotes more and more insistently the thesis of the supposedly commenced process of the formation of a single Moslem nation and it plays on religious feelings by resorting to dogmas of the Koran and the "shariat" (code of Muslim religious observances).

It would be wrong to underestimate our opponents. We observe not infrequently how all these beliefs, traditions and prohibitions produce confusion, especially among young people. Quite a few people from the most varied walks of life attend Moslem religious ceremonies or adhere to old customs. There still occur so many instances in which, say, instead of objecting to the "kalym" (Bride-price), people act as if they do not see it....

Question The question of women remains a major question?

Answer To some extent, yes. Prior to the onset of socialist transformations the status of women in the East had been unenviable. The Turkmen woman was humiliated and deprived of a voice in the family and in society. It sounds like a bad joke, but formerly in the courts testimony by one man was considered of equal worth to that of two women. Many females had worn the yashmak, that "veil of silence," with one corner held in the mouth so that they could pronounce words only with great difficulty. Nevertheless, the yashmak rather remained a symbol, while in reality the law "be silent and obey" operated cruelly and unreservedly. The male was the sole master everywhere and in all, and he had the right to purchase wives and exploit their household labor.... How many prohibitions applied to the Moslem woman!

Under Soviet rule the situation changed radically. The Turkmen woman became emancipated and enabled to assume a new social role. It hardly needs stating, because it is so evident, that the emancipated Moslem woman obtained access to elementary and higher education, to participation in the governing of the state, and to culture.

It is awkward to speak of accomplishments, but it is still more awkward to speak of the persistence of old Islamic and "shariat" norms. It would seem that life has been long since existing in new dimensions, in another form, and yet it does happen that a young woman graduated with an expert's diploma is not allowed by her husband and his parents to work "among people" or to accept promotion to a managerial position.

The way out? People should be educated. They should receive explanations and be convinced. They should be helped to form a salutary mode of life. This work is being planned and conducted in two directions: along the male and the female lines.

Question I was told about a curious experience by Guzel' Valiyeva, secretary of the Gyaurskiy Rayon party committee. Councils of women acting as propagandists and educators among women have been set up in that rayon. Let me note that they are doing extremely useful work.

[Answer] They strive to make women more aware of their dignity and convince them to believe in the broad opportunities existing for them in the present. They organize talks and generational encounters, on especially singling out veterans of labor.... You know, such encounters, such sensitive and laborious activities require tremendous investment of effort and time but are greatly needed.

[Question] One thing is not clear: the importance of the women's councils is admitted by all, but nothing has been done about legalizing their activities. Otherwise it will be accusingly said in Gyaurskiy Rayon that everything depends on the enthusiasm of two or three individuals who succeeded in enlisting the assistance of of activists and public-spirited women....At one time party committees and the Soviets used to maintain women's departments, and the staff of the rayon and oblast committees included instructors for working with women. Now there aren't any. But the female problem remains. Am I complicating the situation?

[Answer] This is not a matter of words alone. The very idea of setting up a special sector for work with women is not new. The rayon committees have more than once considered it and been familiar with it. True, officially so far no one at the party Central Committee has brought up this idea. Such a proposal, however, appears worth considering, and acceptable organizational solutions appear worth looking for.

If a woman saddles a horse--the end of the world has come....This is an ancient saying and it has now lost its meaning. Today the Turkmen woman not only has saddled horses but drives a tractor or a car. She leads a completely new life. How many women today lead truly happy lives! And how many of these lives have been written about in Turkmen literature!

[Question] And not only in Turkmen literature. Perhaps even earlier in Russian and Soviet literature.... Consider that, after it had toured this republic in 1930, the "first shock brigade" of writers produced the tale "Mirab" by Nikolay Tikhonov, the novel "Sarancha" [Locusts] by Leonid Leonov and the cycle of poems "To the Bolsheviks of the Desert and Spring" by Lugovskoy....

[Answer] Literature always keenly reflects the era; it is alive because it is contemporary. The fact that the October Revolution laid the foundation for the radical turning point, and that subsequently the establishment of our statehood had resulted in the development of a fundamentally new life in Turkmenistan, did not, of course, leave writers and litterateurs indifferent. During the times of transition between the two eras there appeared the first Turkmen poets of the post-October times--Mollamurt, Bayram-Shakhir, Durdy Klych.... They were followed by a pleiade of writers who had created our contemporary national literature--Tash-Nazarov, Charyyev, Seidov, Burunov, Berdy Kербabayev.... Writing in various genres, in their own individual styles but with the same sharp publicistic orientation, they all, including the artists of the younger generation--Toushan Esenova, Khydyr Der'yayev, Kerim Kurbannepesov, Gara Ashirov and others--studied the new life beginning at its very wellsprings.

In recent years there appeared quite a few works in which were depicted the conquerors of the desert, oilmen and gasfield workers, cotton growers and

animal husbandrymen. But some of the other works still reflect weakly and one-sidedly present-day work and life and the ideological and moral qualities of people. At times the creative works of writers are not evaluated in a truly comradely, demanding and conscious spirit. There exist instances of unprincipled and even narrowly parochial approach to that evaluation. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee concerning literary-artistic periodicals provides us with explicit party-minded criteria in this respect.

That resolution stresses that writers should be patrons with respect to production collectives. And our writers and poets today extend their patronage to kolkhozes, a glass plant, the construction of the Karakum Canal....

Question It seems to us that the creativity of writers is akin to the ancient craft of Turkmen rug weavers. It is not for nothing that the people have a saying: "Unfold thy rug and from its pattern I shall read your heart." Every rug is not just simply a reflection of the craftsmanship of female hands; it also reflects in an amazing manner the soul, moods and thoughts of the weaver--in the pattern and in the nuances of weaving! Just so every book reflects life in its most varied dimensions.

Answer Demonstrated mastery of any craft or skill must always lead to something--to motion, excitement. I believe that this largely accounts for the value of labor. As for creativity, it is a process, a movement. It is important to move forward constantly instead of stagnating. It is not for nothing that the people have a saying that "he who keeps walking will cross the desert."

All our economic, cultural and socio-political life consists in movement, in development. We have an explicit program for development as outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and confirmed by the recently convened November plenum of the Central Committee. We are imbued with a strength deriving from the unity of the party and the nation. Strengthening that unity and firmly following the behests of Lenin is, as stressed at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the guarantee of all our future victories. And it is with this faith in our future that we prepare to celebrate the coming jubilee year of the USSR--the country of victorious socialism.

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REGIONAL

VAYNO TALLINN SPEECH AT USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-3

[Apparent text of speech delivered by K. Vayno at 17 December 1982 Tallinn joint session of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "In Indestructible Union Along the Leninist Path"]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades. At this festive and moving time permit me on behalf of you all, and on behalf of the communists and all the workers of Soviet Estonia to convey to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee our most sincere and cordial thanks for their high award--the conferment on the republic of a Red Banner. We all take pride in the fact that the Estonian SSR's contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex has received such recognition and that our successes in economic and cultural building and in all-union socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR should have been so highly assessed.

This award not only brings us joy but also imposes on us many obligations. And as we accept this Red Banner today, we assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee that the workers of our republic will spare no effort, knowledge or energy and will labor even more strenuously and more efficiently so that our beloved motherland may flourish.

Permit me also to thank you, dear Vasiliy Filimonovich Shauro, for your warm and heartfelt words directed at us today.

The workers of the republic have marked this wonderful holiday--the glorious jubilee of a great union--with fine labor gifts. Today I am pleased to report that industrial workers fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of the year ahead of schedule on 27 November. Above-plan output worth R94 million has been produced. The republic has never before given that much. Increased output has been achieved completely through improvements in labor productivity. All this creates a reliable base for the successful completion of production tasks for the first 2 years of the five-year plan.

I would like to mention the workers in light industry. Their share of this above-plan output was particularly large.

Construction workers have this year commissioned 15 percent more fixed capital. A stubborn struggle is now underway to insure the commissioning of all fixed production capacities by the end of the year and to hand over completed the housing, kindergartens, schools and hospitals.

Having set to to implement the Food Program, rural workers have this year grown and gathered in not a bad grain harvest--28.6 quintals per hectare. Tasks for the sale of grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state have been overfulfilled. Adequate reserves of coarse fodder for the overwintering have been laid in.

Workers in science and culture have also made their contribution to the successes of the jubilee year.

Today, as we sum up the results of the jubilee year and talk about the successes of urban and rural workers, we are well aware that the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums require further improvements in work efficiency in all sectors of the national economy, the active creative initiative of all workers and the strengthening of discipline. There is no doubt that the republic's labor collectives, enriched with the experience of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, will consolidate the successes achieved and move on to new and higher positions.

Dear Comrades. At this time the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are ceremonially marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The date of 30 December 1922 has become an historic milestone in the life not only of the peoples of our country but also of the entire world revolutionary movement.

As we contemplate this historic day we offer deep tribute in recognition of Lenin's ingenious idea of creating a new type of state based on the voluntary union of equal worker-peasant republics.

We bow before the greatness of the October Revolution which snapped the chains of social and national oppression and raised up all the peoples of our country to independent historical creativity.

Today we sing the praises of the party of Bolsheviks, which became the mobilizing force in the unification movement of the Soviet peoples. It was this party that did such titanic work to overcome the nationalist and chauvinist prejudices that had taken root over the centuries, and that with its policies created the objective prerequisites for the voluntary unification of the nations on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

And for 60 years the USSR has embodied the greatness of communist ideals--the ideals of justice, peace, friendship and brotherhood. The red banner of the USSR raised up on high has inspired the Soviet people in labor and in battle, in days of happiness and in the hours of dangerous trials, uniting the peoples of our country even more closely.

The unity of the Soviet peoples was strengthened during the course of the industrialization, the transfer of agriculture to socialist rails, and the cultural revolution. It was tempered in the fire of the Great Patriotic War and during the years of economic recovery, and in solving the gigantic tasks of opening up the virgin lands and the resources of Siberia, and in space exploration.

These six decades have been marked by the rapid socioeconomic development of the land of the soviets and all the fraternal republics. We now no longer have the backward national districts inherited from the old Russia. And this is an enormous social and political victory. It became possible thanks to the socialist reconstruction of society, thanks to the CPSU.

Six decades do not comprise a long period in history. Looking back at the path our country has traversed each one of us sees how much has been done in this time. Through their own experience the peoples of the land of the soviets have been convinced that their cohesion in a single union multiplies their efforts and accelerates socioeconomic development.

Our country's national anthem starts with those remarkable words: "An indestructible union of free republics..." They express the democratic and internationalist nature of our single state union, formed by the will of the peoples.

The greatest result of the peoples' revolutionary and transforming activities has been the building of a developed socialist society. It is a society where mature socialist social relations have been established and where a new social and international community of people has been formed--the Soviet people. This is the result of the growing internationalization of economic and all social life and the development in our country of socialist nations between whom relationships of true equality, fraternal mutual aid and cooperation, respect and mutual trust have been established. The entire path traversed by Soviet society within the unified fraternal union and its achievements in economic, social and cultural development testify convincingly to the viability of the ideals of proletarian internationalism and the correctness of the national policy that the CPSU tirelessly pursues. And as a result, today our great country is seen by the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics, together building communism.

Today the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is more monolithic than ever before, and the cohesion of the Soviet people about their CPSU and its combat headquarters, the Leninist Central Committee, is indestructible.

The Soviet people have boundless trust in their CPSU for they know that it has no interests other than the vital interests of Soviet people, and it never has had.

As comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed, the strength of the party lies in its collective wisdom and its collective leadership; it is a strength derived from the unity of party and people. This unity was seen with special force in the days of mourning when the party and people bade their final farewells to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Today, the Soviet people are especially proud of everything that has been achieved in our country. Our pride is also justified before all mankind for that revolutionary mission that our motherland fulfills with honor as it marches in the front ranks of those fighting for peace and the independence, freedom and happiness of the peoples; for the formation and successful development of the USSR are of lasting international significance and mark an important historical boundary in the age-old struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship and the revolutionary renewal of the world.

Life has confirmed Lenin's prediction that the new social order would give birth to completely different international relations, free from the discrimination, domination and subordination typical of the capitalist world. An example of such relations is provided by the fraternal countries of socialism, cohesive in the common nature of their vital interests and goals and their Marxist-Leninist ideology, and bound by the ties of comradely solidarity and mutual aid and comprehensive cooperation. Today, hundreds of millions of people in the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are marching with us along the path opened up by the Great October.

Our achievements are perceived by Soviet people as something natural. But their world-historic significance becomes particularly impressive against the background of the socioeconomic shocks ripping through the capitalist world, where the race for superprofits condemns whole peoples and economic regions to a pitiful existence. Today, even in the highly developed capitalist countries that have concentrated for themselves the lion's share of the riches, people who can find no use for their capabilities or the work of their hands are numbered in the millions.

When we celebrate important dates we always want to look back at the path we have trodden. And this is understandable. But it is just as important to look into today and touch the living threads that firmly join the multimillion-strong family of peoples in our motherland, and to look forward to the morrow and see the reality of its communist features.

In the life of every people there are historic boundaries that radically affect its destiny. For the workers of Estonia this turning point was the summer of 1940, when with the restoration of Soviet power, the red banner of the October was again raised over Estonia. The ancient dream of the Estonian workers had been realized: to create a new life under the beneficial conditions of the soviet system and to become the real masters of their own destiny.

The road to this victory was a complex one. Soviet power was established here during the long and stubborn struggle against the bourgeoisie. Today, Soviet Estonia is a unique memorial to several generations of revolutionaries who traversed the difficult road of struggle against the tsarist autocracy, foreign intervention and the national bourgeoisie. We honor the memory of the names of those ardent revolutionaries Yaan Anvel't, Viktor Kingisepp, Khans Pegel'man, Ivan Rabchinskiy, Yaan Tomp, Iokhanes Lauristin, and thousands of other selfless fighters for the power of the soviets.

As is known, the workers of Estonia, together with all the oppressed peoples of Russia struggled selflessly against the tsarist autocracy and took a most

active part in the October Revolution and in defending the the world's first worker and peasant state. However, the national bourgeoisie with the direct armed support of foreign imperialist powers succeeded in trampling down in blood the Estlyandskiy Labor Commune, the first socialist state on Estonian soil.

The forces of international reaction and internal counterrevolution deprived the working people of Estonia of this gain. But the memory of the first soviet government in Estonia became the foundation of the popular consciousness in the difficult years of the bourgeois diktat that followed. Throughout all those years the main direction in the revolutionary movement in Estonia was the struggle to restore soviet power and effect reunification with the Soviet Union. Neither the defeat of the uprising by the proletariat of Tallinn in 1924, nor the unprecedented white terror of the bourgeoisie against their own people, nor even the attempts to play on the national feelings of the workers were able to stifle this struggle. During all the years of its rule, the bourgeoisie thus was never able to achieve any kind of national unity. A once extremely well economically developed region of Russia became an agrarian and raw material appendage of the capitalist countries in the West. By 1939 the debts owed by enterprises to the imperialist powers amounted to 60 million crowns, which was half the value of the fixed capital in the republic. Unemployment, fear and lack of faith in the future reigned in this so-called "independent" Estonia, and the population's standard of living was one of the lowest in Europe.

All this was comparatively recently, within the living memory of a generation still alive today. And this generation still includes many people who in their childhood were farm laborers working for a boss under conditions of complete lack of rights and arbitrary rule, and many were simply thrown out through the gates of the plants and factories. Advertisements in the newspapers that some young man or woman was "prepared to do any kind of work" troubled no one because so many healthy and skillful people were unable to find a place for themselves under the cold sun of bourgeois "freedom."

Of course the people would not reconcile themselves to such an existence. The desire to free themselves from the yoke of capital, restore soviet power and be reunified with the Soviet Union increasingly possessed the minds of Estonia's working masses. There was only one way to extricate themselves from the sorry economic and sociopolitical plight in which the workers of Estonia found themselves--to overthrow the power of the bourgeoisie and become captains of their own fates. This happened in the summer of 1940. The working people of Estonia seized power.

Today we can say with confidence that if we had not linked our fate with the peoples of the USSR we would not have been able to defend soviet power in Estonia, and we would not have been able to achieve the enormous successes in all spheres of our life, in which we now take justified pride.

As we turn today to the events of historic 1940 when the Estonian people became part of the unified family of Soviet republics, we, as it were, live again through this historic time. And our hearts are again wrung as the years of

the Great Patriotic War, through whose fire we marched side by side with all the Soviet peoples, rise up once more before us. We remember the sharp pain of loss and the moving happiness of the great victory. And today, 37 years after the victorious outcome of the Great Patriotic War, we bow our heads and honor the bright memory of the glorious sons and daughters of the people who gave their lives in mortal combat with fascism.

Today we pay homage and offer profound respect to all those who fought for the great victory and took part in the liberation of Estonia from the fascist invaders; to all who fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, and the glorious partisans and those who labored selflessly in the rear.

Permit me on behalf of those participating in this ceremonial meeting, warmly and from the bottom of my heart to greet the veterans of the war and the veterans of labor present here in this hall.

The war inflicted colossal loss of life and destroyed many cities and villages. Within the republic the fascist forces of occupation destroyed almost half of the entire national wealth. Tens of thousands of people were brutally killed. The total damage inflicted on the national economy was more than R16 billion. Narva lay in ruins, along with entire regions and areas of Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu and other cities. The empty eye sockets of the windows looked out from the shells of plants and factories, the mines were smashed and flooded, machinery and equipment had been destroyed. Agriculture had also suffered seriously.

It seemed that it would take many years for restoration. But wave after wave began to arrive in Estonia from the fraternal republics: construction materials, equipment, supplies. In 1945 the government of the USSR allocated an additional R300 million for the ESSR from the state budget, that is, almost half the republic's entire budget. The fraternal republics sent foodstuffs and raw materials worth almost R262 million. Truly it is said that a friend in need is a friend indeed. In those difficult times for everyone, the other peoples often gave us what they needed for themselves. Estonia itself was able at that time to give the country output worth only R80 million.

It was thanks only to the selfless aid from all the peoples of our country, and first and foremost the great Russian people, that in an unbelievably short time Estonia recovered from the wounds inflicted by the war and started to move confidently ahead along the path of the building of socialism. Our cities and plants and factories rose up again from the ruins and ashes. And it is not fortuitous that our republic's anthem contains the words "In fraternal union, you have spaciousness, Estonia; march in formation with your sisters!" They reflect accurately our Soviet reality.

It is natural that the fraternal relations between the country's peoples have led to the creation of a unified national economic complex, which is the material base for the unity and friendship of the peoples of the USSR. It is not simply the arithmetic sum of the economies of the union republics. The country's national economic complex is a complicated mechanism that handles all elements of social production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory, functioning on the basis of a well-organized system of sector, intersector and territorial production links.

Each Soviet republic, each nation and nationality, takes justifiable pride in the accomplishments that have been achieved along the road of joint struggle and creativity within the unified, multinational state. And we also take pride in them.

Estonia is now a highly developed Soviet socialist republic with a multisector industry, intensive agriculture and leading technology and culture, and with a steadily improving standard of living for the workers. And although the ESSR occupies only 0.2 percent of the area of the USSR, and its share in the country's national income is only 0.7 percent, our mutual relations in all spheres, including in the country's economic life, are built on the basis of full equality.

Herein lies the very great advantage of the socialist system: that despite the unequal contributions made by the union republics to all-union production, their political and economic rights and opportunities are the same. This can be seen graphically in the example of Estonia, where over the years of soviet power radical changes have taken place in all spheres of social life.

The republic's industry now produces in 7 or 8 days as much output as during the whole of 1940, and since then labor productivity has improved by a factor of 15.

Within the republic a production complex has been formed which has a developed sector structure that takes into account our natural resources and the experience and qualifications of the labor force.

Those industrial sectors that are of decisive significance for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and also the sectors producing consumer goods, are being developed at preferential rates.

Economic links between the union republics are being deepened and expanded. According to the economists' calculations, more than 400 sectors are required for the effective development of the country's entire economy. Including the subsectors, the RSFSR has about that number of directions in its economic activity. The ESSR has only 150 sectors, and only 18 of them can be developed independently. For the rest, everything we need must be imported from the other union republics.

A number of very important raw materials and machines in the republic are obtained exclusively by imports. These include primarily ferrous and nonferrous metals and various kinds of metal structures. Metals smelted by the metallurgical workers in Russia and the Ukraine are transformed in our plants into electric motors, cable products and instruments. We obtain oil and gas from Siberia and the Volga area and cotton and wool from Central Asia. Self-propelled machines and tractors, machine tools and automatic lines, aircraft and oceangoing ships, everything that steadily strengthens our production potential, is being created by the hands of workers in the fraternal republics.

Many consumer goods are also imported from the other republics. They include television sets and tape recorders, refrigerators and washing machines,

motorcycles and cars. We also receive a number of other important products--sugar, vegetable oils, groats, fruit and so forth.

The high development rates in industry have been achieved thanks to the advantages of the socialist method of production and the fraternal cooperation and mutual aid of all the republics within the system of the division of labor and specialization. Take for example the development of our power engineering and the shale basin. In cooperation with many enterprises and planning and scientific research institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Taganrog and Zaporozh'ye, within the republic a powerful fuel and energy complex has been created. The construction of major thermal power stations using oil shale as fuel has made it possible to increase the generation of electric power by a factor of almost 100 compared with 1940. With this our republic makes a significant contribution to the fuel and energy system in the Northwest of the country.

Our other leading industrial sectors have also been changed beyond recognition. With the aid of the fraternal republics the machinebuilding enterprises have been reconstructed and equipped with new, up-to-date machinery. This has made it possible to increase output considerably and improve its quality.

In accordance with the structure of production and its specialization within the framework of the all-union division of labor the ESSR also sends some of its output to consumers in the other union republics. Machines, instruments and equipment bearing the trademarks of the plants of Soviet Estonia can now be seen on the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, at the oil fields in Siberia, on electric locomotives, at nuclear power stations and in other, most varied sectors.

Drainage excavators from the "Talleks" production association are in operation in the Nonchernozem regions, and a new model of the excavator for operation under permafrost conditions will be used to lay oil and gas pipelines. Major elements in the structure of exports include electrotechnical equipment and radioelectronic instruments, power units for the petroleum and gas industries, excavators, fish and canned fish products, meat and dairy and confectionery items, cotton and wool fabrics, and knitted and sewn articles. Our republic's output is exported to more than 90 countries abroad.

For the Soviet people it has become a normal thing to combine their efforts and resources to solve a given common problem important at any given stage. Today these kinds of problems include the fuel and energy and raw material resources of Siberia, the Far East and the North, the zones of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, and the development of the Nonchernozem zone. Our republic is also participating in the resolution of these tasks.

As we participate in the development of natural resources, laying roads and hard-surfaced highways, we are working for everyone and for ourselves. For the sounder the economic foundations of the country, the more successful our advance. And we are happy that the emissaries of Soviet Estonia in Tyumen and along the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link represent our republic well as they carry out their shock labor with initiative and creativeness.

Comrades. With the aid of the fraternal peoples, one of the fundamental questions in the building of the new society has been successfully resolved in our republic--the transfer of the peasantry onto the rails of socialism. The collectivization of agriculture has freed rural workers forever from need and poverty, and the Estonian countryside has been radically altered.

The labor of the farmer has never been easy, and for many centuries the Estonian peasants dug ditches, hacked out tree stumps and moved rocks in order to grow their grain. From our childhood we remember the hero of A. Kh. Tammsaare's book, Andres from Vargamya, for whom life was a struggle with a cunning swamp that could not be overpowered.

In bourgeois Estonia, in 1937 calculations were done for the cost of land reclamation work. It turned out that 225 millions crowns would be required to bring all agricultural land into cultivation. However, the peasants and government were able to spend only 1.5 million crowns on reclamation work each year. At that rate it would have taken 150 years to bring all the land into cultivation. Let us say here that in the last 5 years alone, land reclamation work has been carried out on 136,000 hectares, which is double that done in all the years of the bourgeois rule.

The ESSR now has at its disposal a highly developed agriculture. The republic produces almost twice as much grain, meat, milk, eggs and other agricultural produce as in bourgeois Estonia, even though at that time one-and-a-half times as many people then lived in the countryside.

The high level of agricultural development in the republic is the result of stepped-up work by our rural workers. But our successes in agriculture would not have been so considerable were it not for the equipment and fertilizers and fodder and mechanisms that the fraternal republics send us. And so, here too our achievements are the successes of the unified family of Soviet peoples.

The all-around further upsurge in agricultural production, farming efficiency, and the intensification of livestock farming are all now most important economic and political tasks. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum adopted the USSR Food Program as an organic, integral part of the party's economic strategy and social policy for the coming years. In our republic, in accordance with this program a whole system of economic, material and technical, social and organizational measures is being drawn up for the practical implementation of the outlined course.

Our vigorous advance would be inconceivable without the fraternal cooperation of the workers, kolkhoz farmers and intelligentsia, without their combined labor and mutual aid. We rightly say that, regardless of the republic in which they acquire their final commercial form, the fruits of labor activity are a product of the labor of the entire multinational Soviet people. Everything sublime and beautiful that is created within the USSR, in each republic, is the result of the common labor and nationwide pride of Soviet people. It is from this fundamentally important position that we should proceed when evaluating our achievements.

In the economic and cultural level of each republic there is a firm trend toward steady and dynamic growth and further improvement. This is the sine qua non of party and state policy. Hence, the more efficient the use made of national economic potential and resources in each republic, the more productive the labor of any labor collective, and in the final analysis, of each person, and the more the entire country and each republic and each family gains. And we should assess the republic's contribution to the country's further development primarily from the viewpoint of intensiveness and efficiency in the use of available resources and capital investments allocated, and the development of the people's creative efforts.

The Soviet Estonia of today has at its disposal considerable scientific and technical potential. More than 16,000 people are engaged in the scientific sphere, including 290 doctors of sciences and 2,600 candidates of sciences. An academy of sciences has been created. Under the conditions of the division of labor our scientists are now capable of solving crucial scientific-technical and socioeconomic problems. Researchers in various spheres of science are participating in the development and implementation of more than 50 all-union scientific-technical programs. At the same time they are working on nine republic scientific-technical programs on whose resolution the economic and social development of the ESSR largely depends.

The material-technical base for scientific research has been expanded. During the years of soviet power much work has been done to raise the bases of science and higher education to a qualitatively new level. New laboratory buildings have been constructed at a number of institutes. They are equipped with up-to-date apparatus, instruments and computerized automation and monitoring equipment. This is all being done with the constant, large-scale help of the fraternal republics, primarily the scientific and industrial centers of the RSFSR, and in close cooperation with scientific collectives in Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk and creative collectives in other republics.

Mutual aid in the training of personnel and mutually enriching exchanges of scientists have become a notable feature of Soviet multinational science.

For the first time in history of mankind an enormous range of questions of vital importance for man in all their aspects and details have been included among the main tasks and main aims of the party and government. As CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov has pointed out "...concern for the Soviet person, for his working and everyday conditions and his spiritual development remains a most important program line for the party."

Party social policy is aimed primarily at enhancing the well-being, education and culture of the workers, improving their working and leisure conditions, developing housing construction, improving the social security, public health and everyday services systems, and insuring environmental protection.

The impressive results of this party policy are also seen graphically in the example of our republic. Statistics on the life and fate of each family provide eloquent testimony of this. Let me cite a few figures that clearly typify achievements in this field.

Over the last 15 years real per capita income has doubled. The growth in our wealth makes it possible each year to raise payments and bonuses from the public consumption funds. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the per capita increase here was 28 percent, reaching R571 annually. This means that in many spheres of our life more equal conditions are being created for the people.

Socialism's achievements in raising the population's level of education are also well known. According to figures published in 1937, because of material difficulties 42 percent of young people in bourgeois Estonia had no opportunity to receive a primary education. On this subject the writer Paul' Rummo noted bitterly that "If almost half the future citizens of Estonia remain at the present low educational level then any attempt to improve the people's culture will be futile." Now the transfer to universal secondary education has been completed in the republic. Compared with 1940, the number of VUZ students has increased by a factor of 5.4, and the number of those in secondary specialized educational establishments by a factor of 11. This is real concern for the future citizen, the future appearance of Estonia.

Medical services are of great significance in improving living and working conditions. Enormous allocations have been made in order to improve the republic's public health system. In recent years there has been a marked expansion of medical facilities in many areas, especially pediatrics.

This distinguishing feature of our Soviet reality should be especially stressed: when it is a question of people's health, improving training and educational conditions, developing natural gifts, and expanding facilities for leisure and sport, the state is not niggardly with the funds.

The provision of housing is an important index of the population's well-being. During the past 5 years 300,000 people in the republic have been provided with housing in new, well-constructed apartment buildings, that is, one in five of the republic's population. Planning is being continually improved and the comfort of apartments upgraded. And here it should be remembered that the rates of payment for apartments have not changed in the Soviet Union since 1928. They are now the lowest in the world and make up only an insignificant part of family expenditures. At the same time, we are well aware that much work remains to be done to completely solve the housing problem.

In general it should be noted that it is not in the nature of communists to flatter themselves with their achievements or be satisfied with today's results. If we talk about our accomplishments at the present stage it is because we are confident that in a short time and in unusually complex conditions we have done everything possible to improve working and living conditions for the individual and develop the spiritual strength of the people. We talk about our successes because throughout the history of mankind the kind of heights achieved in social progress under the conditions of mature socialism have never been equalled. And this for us is source of legitimate pride.

At the same time, however, the party knows well that there are unresolved problems, difficulties and shortcomings, and it mobilizes the communists and all workers to overcome them. Soviet people know that the sine qua non of

our wealth, and thus of our growing well-being, is labor. Accordingly, the party's call to work more efficiently is something close and understandable to each one of us. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum obligate us all to this.

Comrades. Socialism and culture are the same kind of interconnected concepts as socialism and democracy and socialism and people's happiness. No social order has done so much to provide broad access for every individual to the cultural values and sources of knowledge as has socialism. In our country every opportunity has been created for the manifestation of talents and gifts, for the flowering of the cultures of all nations and nationalities, for the creative activities of each individual regardless of his social status or nationality. This stems from the very essence of our system, for without a high level of culture and education for people the building of communism is just as impossible as it would be without a material-technical base.

The single, multinational culture, socialist in content, multifaceted in its national forms, and international in spirit and character, is the common pride of the Soviet people. It serves all the workers and reflects their common ideals, and it is a great force in the ideological-moral cohesion of the nations and nationalities.

Soviet Estonia's achievements in this field are also well known. The rapid development of culture in the republic is explained by the fact that under socialism, literature and art have started to serve the people of labor and been made truly popular.

Active involvement in cultural life has become an essential requirement of the overwhelming majority of the republic's population. The following figures show this convincingly. Each year we publish 11 or 12 copies of books per capita of the population, and 1.5 million visits are made to the theaters and more than 20 million to the movie theaters. The size of the audiences attending concerts has reached 1 million. More than 3 million visits are made to art exhibitions. At the Pevcheskiy festival a choir of almost 30,000 voices performs, heard by an audience of more than 250,000. More than 10,000 amateur dramatics groups and amateur associations and circles with a membership of more than 200,000 operate within the republic. During the years of soviet power, books have been translated into Estonian from 79 languages, including 37 languages of the peoples of the USSR. At the same time Estonian literature has been published in 48 languages, including 21 languages of the peoples of the USSR. In the last 5 years alone composers have produced more than 1,000 works.

Such is the reality of our time, a reality that convincingly refutes the fabrications of hostile emigre elements who expatiate about the alleged "dismal fate of Estonian culture."

Life confirms indisputably that despite the slanders of our ideological adversaries, socialism not only does not lead to the loss by peoples of their own inimitable character, language and cultural features, but, on the contrary, raises them to new heights and makes them available to all the peoples of our country.

With regard to the national and the international in culture, they act as mutually enriching categories. The national does not restrict but rather deepens the opportunities for development of a culture, while under the conditions of socialism, the international does not absorb the national but promotes a flowering and enrichment of it.

History testifies that closed, isolated cultures do not exist. The cultural process of each people is interwoven with the cultures of other peoples. Accordingly, the denial of the mutual influence of national cultures and attempts to retain an exclusive uniqueness in national culture is a road that leads to the destruction of the culture and condemns it to stagnation. A culture that strives only to preserve the traditions of bygone years without enriching itself with the spirit of the age and the achievements of other cultures inevitably withers and is condemned to provincialism and stagnation. In a word, the golden age for the all-around development of the peoples of our country lies not in the past but in the present and the future.

Comrades. The adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, whose true creator was the Soviet people, was an historic event in our country's life. The history of world civilization knows no other example in which at any time a legislative document created by the people was the creation of more than a quarter of a billion persons representing more than 100 nationalities. This fact reflects the inherently collective nature of socialism and its true democratic character. The country's new constitution has insured the further flowering of each socialist nation and the comprehensive cooperation and strengthening of the friendship of all the fraternal republics.

Communists have been and remain supporters of the gradual and increasingly complete rapprochement of the nations on a truly democratic and truly internationalist basis. But at the same time the party always acts both against attempts to push this objective process along artificially, and against attempts to hamper it.

Like all the union republics, ours republic is also multinational. Multinational production, scientific, creative and pedagogic collectives have been established and are working in a friendly fashion. Daily joint work by peoples of different nationalities confirms principles of the socialist way of life such as collectivism, comradeship and the friendship of the peoples. The businesslike atmosphere in the republic and daily practice give us every grounds for concluding that internationalism has been firmly implanted in the consciousness of the masses and become the ethical standard and life's attitude of the overwhelming majority of people.

The friendship of the peoples as one of the typical aspects of the Soviet way of life is not merely a new type of moral relationship between people. It is a developed and permanent system of political, economic and cultural relations between peoples that combines their material resources and their creative efforts in the building of communism. They are relations of selfless aid and mutual help, and concern for the flowering of our multinational motherland.

Of course, as was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of a large multinational state such as ours gives rise to many problems in the sphere of national relations that require the attention of the party. The party studies them deeply, always takes them into account in its daily practical activities, and does much work concerned with the patriotic and internationalist education of the workers.

In the struggle against real socialism, hostile propaganda in the West devotes special efforts to trying to damage the friendship of the peoples in our country and to stirring up nationalist and chauvinist attitudes. The imperialist intelligence agencies and all kinds of emigre groupings and radio stations in their service are engaged in this. This kind of subversive work is being carried on intensively against our republic also.

The leitmotif of bourgeois propaganda in falsifying the history of and present stage in the development of the Soviet state is the assertion that the unification of the Soviet peoples is of a coercive nature.

It is beneath our contempt on this joyous day to allow ourselves to descend to argument with the authors of these fabrications and open lies. Life and history long since finally resolved this argument in favor of socialism. I would like only to ask the following: what alternative could they offer to the socialist type of national relations that assert friendship and brotherhood? None. For even in a highly developed capitalist state like the United States, which has succeeded in moving out into space and which occupies leading positions in a number of fields in science and technology, virtually nothing has been done to establish even some kind of normal relations between the races and nationalities. Racism, racial and national discrimination and aggressive chauvinism are the ineluctable concomitants of the bourgeois way of life.

As we look back along the path we have traversed we see the results of the renewal of our life, the fruits of a powerful and creative people, and the greatest of achievements. For many of us the years of stepped-up labor, the years of creativity and the years of victories in combat are a personal experience. We know that thanks to the strength of our brotherhood we have emerged with honor and even more tempered from the most severe trials; and that this brotherhood, that is consolidated with every passing day, is the reliable guarantee of our successful advance in the future.

The party and people have grandiose plans. Successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November plenums will significantly advance our country. Today the party and the people are united as never before. "To strengthen the unity of the party and people and firmly follow the behests of the great Lenin--herein lies the guarantee of our future victories!" comrade Yu.V. Andropov has said.

And none of us doubts that the party will move firmly further along the Leninist course, which at the present stage was clearly and fully expressed in the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU congresses. Our party's domestic and foreign policies, to whose development and implementation the CPSU Central

Committee Politburo makes an enormous contribution, will be pursued confidently, consistently and purposefully. And the reference points for the party have been, are, and will continue to be the well-being of the people and maintaining peace in the world.

The Soviet people are proud of and hold dear the honor of the discoverers of the new world, and through their constant selfless labor will augment the economic, scientific and technical and defensive potential of the first country of socialism as it marches in the vanguard of social progress and the struggle for a peaceful future for all mankind.

Dear Comrades. Permit me on behalf of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic supreme soviet and government, and on behalf of those participating in our ceremonial meeting, to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that the communists and all the workers of thrice order-bearing Soviet Estonia will do everything to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November plenums, and will successfully fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan.

On this gala day we state that henceforth we shall cherish as the apple of our eye and strengthen the Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR--the greatest and most creative force in the world!

Long live the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--a holiday of international unity, friendship and the brotherhood of all the Soviet peoples!

Glory to the Leninist CPSU--inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN POLITICAL EVENTS REPORTED

Vayno Attends Anniversary Celebration

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Dec 82 p 2

[Apparent text of speech delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at USSR anniversary celebration; place and date not specified]

[Text] Dear Comrades. Today, on this festive holiday, the machine builders and seamen of Tallinn, the miners in the shale basin, the power engineers and textile workers of Narva, the scientists and students of Tartu, the rural workers, and all workers in Soviet Estonia convey to you and through you to the brother-peoples, the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the country's jubilee, and their wishes for new, remarkable achievements on behalf of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Six decades: a heroic chronicle of the building of the new society, the struggle for peace and the happiness of the people of labor. From the vantage point of these years we can see very well how mighty our socialist power has become, what unprecedented flowering of all the fraternal union republics has been achieved. Their successes today signify the great life-giving strength of Leninist national policy. This is reflected clearly and with great force in the report of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In this report the great revolutionary feat of the Soviet people and the permanent significance of the historic gains of socialism were profoundly and comprehensively revealed, and the results from the road that has been traversed were summed up. Questions of Leninist national policy were also further creatively developed. The points and conclusions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's report are of immense theoretical and practical significance for all of us, and we are adopting them for strict guidance and action.

The further that the date of the formation of the USSR recedes into history, the more large-scale and majestic the way in which Lenin's ideal of the state union of socialist republics is presented to the entire world. Today the cooperation and mutual aid among the fraternal peoples and their lively dealings and friendship are so natural, so normal, that it would seem they could not be otherwise. But it was not always so.

We remember Estonia's past. Even a relatively short time ago, within the memory of a generation still living, a border that was an unbridgeable gulf separated the Estonian people from the peoples of the Soviet Union. On one side of that border there was the enthusiasm of a people who were their own masters, and rapid development in the country. On the other there was poverty, denial of rights, unemployment. During all the years of bourgeois domination the Estonian people waged a revolutionary struggle to establish soviet power and to be reunified with the Soviet Union. And having overthrown the hated dictatorship in 1940, the workers of Estonia immediately announced that they desired to build a new life in fraternal union with the other Soviet republics.

"We have vegetated for a long time in the backyard of the imperialist states, and we want to come out into the sunny spaciousness of the Soviet Union." This is what was said by the deputies of the first people's parliament when it decided to make Estonia part of the Soviet Union. (applause)

As it entered into the unified family of fraternal peoples, the republic acquired all the might of the Soviet Union, all its greatness and strength. It is not by chance that the national anthem of the Estonian SSR contains the words "Estonia has moved into the light of happiness and victories."

Today Estonia is a highly developed industrial republic. In one week we now produce as much industrial output as was produced during the whole of 1940. The Estonian countryside has also been changed beyond recognition. Today our agriculture is a qualitatively new, highly mechanized production facility; it is large-scale livestock farming complexes; it is the agrarian-industrial associations. Science and education, culture and public health are being developed at rapid rates.

The Estonian people have been convinced through their own experience that only in union with the fraternal peoples of the land of the soviets could they have gained such heights in economic and cultural building. The workers of Estonia are well aware that the labor of machine builders from Moscow and Leningrad has been incorporated in the Baltic electric power system and the Estonian GRES. The wonderful cotton prints from "Krengol'skaya manufaktura" are woven from Uzbek cotton. Our fishermen go to sea on trawlers made by the hands of the Ukrainian shipbuilders. The gas and oil workers of Siberia, the grain growers of Kazakhstan, the workers of sunny Georgia--all the Soviet peoples make a major contribution to the flowering of our republic. And we are boundlessly grateful to the fraternal peoples, and primarily the great Russian people, for their selfless and generous help and constant support. (applause)

It is the tradition of Soviet people always to greet their holidays with labor achievements. And we are pleased to report today that the republic's industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the plans for the first 2 years of the five-year plan. Having set to to implement the Food Program, this year the rural workers grew a not bad harvest. Targets for sales to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables were overfulfilled. Before year's end the construction workers will have commissioned all the main production capacities and provided housing, kindergartens, schools and hospitals.

We understand clearly, however, that everything that has been achieved is not the limit. We still have many unutilized reserves, and there are still some loose ends. The communists and workers of Soviet Estonia have adopted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the speech delivered at this plenum by comrade Yu.V. Andropov, as a combat program. We shall apply all our efforts to improve organization, strengthen discipline, make more complete use of the potential that has been created within the republic, and increase our contribution to the development of the country's national economy and to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The workers of Estonia link all their affairs and labor accomplishments, all their todays and tomorrows, with the great party of Lenin. Our people know that the goal and meaning of the activity of the party and its central committee and politburo consists of and will consist of serving the interests of Soviet people and strengthening peace. This policy is close to the hearts of the people and understood by them, and they give it their undivided support. (applause)

Within the friendly family of the Soviet republics our people feel confident and hopeful. We shall cherish as the apple of our eye our unity, our great international brotherhood. And no matter how ideological enemies may try to tear apart the Soviet peoples, no matter what false fabrications they may invent, we shall not be turned aside from our chosen path! (applause)

May our beloved motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--grow strong and flourish!

Glory to the CPSU! (prolonged applause)

Vayno Stresses Cooperation, Internationalism

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by K. Vayno, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary: "Under the Leninist Banner of the Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Today, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On the yardstick of history this is only a short period; it is less than the average length of a man's life. But during this period our country has traversed a road equal in length to centuries. We have created a state the like of which mankind had never known but of which for centuries its best minds had dreamed of as a society of true freedom, equality and the brotherhood of peoples.

The 20th century was destined to be the turning point in history. The party, led by Lenin and the Russian proletariat, having united about themselves the broadest mass of workers, overthrew the exploiter order and seized power. As V.I. Lenin wrote at the dawn of soviet power: "The destruction of capitalism and its traces and the introduction of the bases of the communist system make up the content of a new era in world history that has now begun."

The emancipation of the peoples of Russia became the firm basis for their free development and natural aspiration to unify themselves into a stable state union. This event took place exactly 60 years ago on 30 December 1922. The formation of the USSR was of truly historic significance. Through this signal act it was confirmed that only on the basis of socialism is it possible to resolve the complex national question and unite the peoples in a friendly, fraternal family.

All the nations and peoples of our country made their contribution to the creation and development of the union of equal peoples setting out on the road of socialism. The Estonian working class also participated actively in the class struggles of the Russian proletariat. Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, in their proclamation the Estlyandskiy and Tallinn committees of the Russian Social Democrat Workers Party (of Bolsheviks) stated: "Not separation from Russia but the closest fraternal union with the workers of Russia--this is our slogan." A year later, in January 1919, the Soviet of the Estlyandskiy Labor Commune, on behalf of the first Estonian Republic, sent a letter to Moscow in which was stated: "We consider it to be an urgent requirement to be federated with the Soviet republics in order to safeguard them against the imperialists and capitalists throughout the world, and also in order to normalize the economic life of the proletarian states."

Without waiting for the legislative formulation for federation, the Estlyandskiy Labor Commune entered into de facto federative relations with the RSFSR in the field of military and financial activities, in questions of management of the railroads, and many other spheres. The commune regarded its military subunits as an integral part of all the armed forces of the victorious socialist revolution and transferred them to the operational command of the commander in chief of the Red Army.

And if the Estlyandskiy Labor Commune had been in existence in December 1922, it would undoubtedly have been a participant in the historic 1st Congress of Soviets which took the decision to form the USSR.

However, the defeat of the Estlyandskiy Labor Commune, which fell under the blows of the combined forces of internal and international reaction, did not mean that the working people of Estonia gave up their struggle for soviet power. Already by 1920, in its "Program Theses" the 1st Congress of the Estonian Communist Party announced on behalf of the workers that the future Estonia of the workers and peasants would be unified with Soviet Russia. That this was the will of the workers was also demonstrated to the Estonian bourgeoisie by the enthusiasm with which they welcomed the creation of the USSR. And subsequently the successes enjoyed by the founders of socialism encouraged the working people of Estonia in their revolutionary struggle, which 42 years ago culminated in the reestablishment of soviet power and Estonia's inclusion in the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR

History has confirmed with absolute cogency that the chosen road was the correct one! Throughout its history Estonia has never experienced such high development rates (a 50-fold increase in industrial output). And this is because it has been able to rely on all the mighty potential of the land of the soviets, on

the enormous, genuine fraternal aid of the Soviet peoples. Today Soviet Estonia is a republic with a dynamically developing industry operating within the mainstream of scientific and technical progress, a highly developed agrarian sector, and advanced science and culture. Thanks to the socialist division of labor within the framework of the unified union state, the most rational national economic structure has been set up in Estonia to insure a combination of statewide interests and requirements with the interests of the republic. In our country, the basis of the division of social labor is the principle of maximizing the contribution of each of the union republics taking into account natural factors, material and labor resources and tradition.

As an example, the development of power engineering in Estonia is of key significance not only for the republic's technical progress but also for satisfying the needs of an entire region, namely the northwest of the country. And the scales of its development have been truly gigantic: compared with 1940, we now generate 100 times more electric power. And this has implicated another "link in the chain", namely the sharp (by a factor of 15) increase in shale recovery, which in turn has promoted the development of the promising sector of shale chemistry. In addition to power engineering and shale chemistry, other industries that have assumed great importance within the republic include machine building and instrument building, the construction materials industry, and the textile, woodworking, paper, and food and fishing industries.

The republic cooperates with all the union republics in its labor efforts. Our power transformers, electric motors, cable products, control and monitoring equipment, technologic processes, agricultural machines, textile products and so forth are sent to numerous addresses in the country. In turn, Estonia receives from the fraternal republics raw materials, capital industrial and technologic equipment, transportation equipment, agricultural machines and consumer goods. And our light industry operates mainly on imported raw materials: we receive cotton from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia and wool from Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

No matter where we look, everywhere we see a close interweaving of the interests of the republics, mutual aid, intercommunication, all directed into a single channel of creative efforts by the nations and nationalities of our great country.

Here is just one example. Take our "Oktyabrskiy" opencast mine. Just the list of all the enterprises and organizations that took part in its construction and deliveries of equipment would fill many pages. The main suppliers alone number more than 60, and their geography is the geography of our entire immense motherland. The capital equipment and excavators were built by the hands of workers at the Novokramatorsk Machine Building Combine, which is in the Ukraine, and by the well-known "Uralmash." Cable products were obtained from the capital of Uzbekistan--Tashkent. Transformers and substations were made at plants in Kuybyshev and Togliatti, and computer equipment was provided by the specialists in Chernovtsy. The large-capacity BelAz dump trucks were built in Belorussia. And the bridge cranes working at the mine were produced in faraway Komsomol'sk-na-Amur.

Today, as the latest recovery zone was being set up, some more innovations appeared at the enterprise. Take, say, the unloading point for explosives. There is nothing like it anywhere in the country. The installation was designed by specialists at the Irkutsk branch of the Scientific Research Institute for the Organization of Mining Work. All the mechanism were fabricated in Chelyabinsk, fittings were fabricated locally by one of the Leningrad design institutes, and it was assembled by assembly workers from the Estonian "Kokcokhimmontazh" Trust.

One last example, but what a lot it says. Fraternal mutual aid potentiates our efforts and opens up broad horizons for scientific and technical progress. In the joint labor for the good of the motherland the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples becomes even stronger, for we never forget for a moment that Soviet Estonia is rich first and foremost through the might of our socialist, multinational motherland.

The friendly links and labor rivalry between Estonia and neighboring Latvia, and between the various cities and rayons and enterprises and farms, promote the consolidation of the sense of belonging to a single family. A variety of contacts, whose foundation is mainly the mutually advantageous exchange of experience, have been set up, for example, between the cities of Tallinn and Kalinin and Riga, Tartu, Leninakan and Kaunas, and between Kokhtla-Yarve rayon and Volosovskiy rayon in Leningrad Oblast and Pylvaskiy rayon and Orgeskiy rayon in the Latvian SSR, Yygevaskiy rayon and Kineshemskiy rayon in Ivanovo Oblast and so forth.

Among Soviet people it has become a law of life to combine their efforts and facilities for solving major problems of all-union significance. Today these include gigantic construction sites like the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link, the development of oil and gas deposits in West Siberia, "Atomash," the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric project, the development of agricultural production in the Nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, Tyumen and Urenga, Kichera and Novyy Uoyan, and other points on the map showing the great construction sites of the country that have become the hometowns of many young Estonians.

The picture would be incomplete without a mention of the intensively developing process of the mutual enrichment of the cultures of the fraternal Soviet peoples. In recent years almost twenty 10-day festival, weeks and days of the literature and art of fraternal peoples representing the enormous expanse of our country, have been held in Estonia: the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia, Armenia. In their turn, the masters of Estonian literature and art have appeared before a large, all-union, multinational audience. As a result we have had yet another opportunity of being convinced that the culture of each republic, socialist in content, national in form, and international in spirit, is a powerful means in the ideological-moral consolidation of the workers and for forming internationalist convictions in them.

In a word, the entire history of Soviet Estonia is a vital and graphic affirmation of socialism's great strength and of the triumph of the party's Leninist national policy and the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. And this, of course, applies also to all the union republics and all the Soviet peoples.

This is why the 60th anniversary of the USSR is being greeted in all parts of our motherland with great patriotic and labor enthusiasm. The entire jubilee year has passed under the sign of creative shock labor. Outdistancing time, tens of thousands of the labor pacemakers in our republic have fulfilled ahead of schedule plans for the first 2 years, and more, of the five-year plan. Honor and glory to them!

Powerful stimuli were imparted to our creative activity by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, and in the dying days of the year by the unforgettable ceremonial Kremlin meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the brilliant and profound report delivered at that meeting by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov, in which the impressive results of the road that has been traversed were summed up, the wide-ranging current and future tasks outlined and questions of Leninist national policy at the present stage further developed.

We are tearing off the last sheets of the jubilee year's calendar. Ahead lies a new year, 1983. A year which in terms of time lies at the heart of the five-year plan and is therefore in many ways decisive. Success will depend largely on how energetically we intensify production, introduce new internal reserves, improve organization and mutual exactingness and create model order at every working place. In this connection it is important to support in every possible way the initiatives of the leading enterprises in Moscow, which on the eve of the jubilee adopted pledges aimed at further improving production and labor discipline and resolved to work under the motto "Honor and Glory from Labor."

Rallied closely around the Leninist CPSU and unanimously approving its domestic and foreign policies, the workers of the Estonian SSR, like all Soviet people, will direct their efforts and energy to achieving new successes on behalf of the triumph of the great cause of communism.

Kebin Attends Press Conference

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Dec 82 pp 1,4

[ETA report: "The Triumph of Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] Meetings between representatives of the mass information media and the leading workers of the republic have become a fine tradition. The last press conference of the year was held on 29 December in Tallinn, in the House of the Press. It was opened by Kh. Toming, chairman of board of the ESSR Union of Journalists and editor of the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL'.

I. Kebin, chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the journalists on the subject of the Soviet Union as an effective form for the state unity of the Soviet peoples.

Comrade Kebin said that the peoples and nationalities of the motherland are marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with great enthusiasm. The high point of the holiday was the ceremonial meeting of the CPSU Central

Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow. It became a moving demonstration of the unshakeable unity of the party and people and of the resolve of Soviet people to multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's plans for peace and disarmament.

The participation of 134 delegations from 112 countries in the Moscow ceremonies is proof of the USSR's high international authority, the significance of its jubilee and the recognition of its role in maintaining peace on earth. Friends in the socialist countries and all the workers of the world see in the USSR an example of genuine popular power and the resolution of the national question on the basis of equality and sovereignty. The entire world is witness to how, on the basis of progressive traditions and the exchange of spiritual values, socialist multinational culture has flowered.

Comrade Kebin stressed that the leading trend in Soviet life is the increasingly broad participation by workers of all nationalities in the management of state and public affairs. The soviets are called upon to show constant concern for strengthening socialist democracy and recruiting the broadest masses into the resolution of the urgent questions of day-to-day work. As comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin, "the further development of the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the USSR depends largely on the deepening of socialist democracy... And the party will do everything necessary to strengthen and develop it."

The USSR Constitution has reinforced for all the citizens of our country extensive socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms. But rights and freedoms cannot be separated from honest fulfillment of their duty by all citizens, that is, the duty to labor honestly, be solicitous of the general good, and observe public order. As was noted at the ceremonial meeting in Moscow, it is the task of each and everyone of us (comrade Kebin stressed this) to fight for the highest results in labor and the strengthening of labor and state discipline. The further advance of the land of the soviets and the increased well-being of each Soviet person depend on how enterprise collectives and each worker carry out their civic duty. Control over observance of labor discipline is a paramount task for local soviets.

Comrade Kebin went on to cover questions of cooperation and the exchange of experience among the soviets of working people's deputies in Estonia and the other fraternal republics. This kind of exchange has become a solid guarantee for the actual exercise of state power in the country by the people. Experience in dealing with the various aspects of the activities of the people's deputies is being constantly extended on the basis of competition between cities and rayons in Soviet Estonia and the other republics. Today, agreements on socialist competition have been concluded with 42 cities and rayons in seven of the union republics. In the new year another nine rayons in the RSFSR will be added to them. However, local soviets have not exhausted all possibilities for exchanging experience. This can also be said of the dissemination of leading experience gained by the soviets of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

Estonia is an inseparable and organic part of the country's unified national economic complex, comrade Kebin went on to say. The CPSU is setting the task

of further improving utilization of the economic and scientific potential of each region and republic and the rational use of natural resources. Within the unified complex there is a division of labor among the union republics, and, taking into account the more complete utilization of labor resources, natural resources and climatic and other possibilities, major regional economic complexes are being created. The labor collectives of Estonia are making their contribution to the development of many of the country's major territorial complexes. Our construction workers and road builders are laboring successfully to implement the program for the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. By the time that the 65th anniversary of the Great October was celebrated, a 30-kilometer hard-surfaced section had been commissioned in the West Siberian region. This year Estonian construction workers have built about 10,000 square meters of housing for the oil and gas workers. And on the largest construction site of the century--the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Link--thanks to the efforts of Estonian construction workers work is now underway on the station and settlement at Kichera. Our land reclamation and construction workers are helping to develop the economy of the RSFSR Nonchernozem zone. These and other examples provide graphic confirmation of the great friendship and international aid of the Soviet peoples and of their common desire to augment the might of the motherland, which means to improve the economic well-being of the people in each republic.

In his replies to questions comrade Kebin also dealt with many aspects of the activities of the republic's soviets. Speaking about environmental protection he emphasized the need for the soviets of working people's deputies to exercise all the rights afforded them by law. Some 18 environmental protection projects of all-republic significance have now been or are being constructed within the republic. The state has allocated enormous funds for this purpose. At the same time comrade Kebin drew attention to the incomplete assimilation of allocations and emphasized the tasks of local soviets and their appropriate commissions for monitoring their rational utilization. Attention should also be focused on questions of economy, the use of local labor resources and increasing the production of consumer goods additionally on the basis of local raw materials and production waste.

Church, Government Officials Meet

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Dec 82 p 1

[ETA report: "A Reception in the ESSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 17 December V. Klauson, chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, received Archbishop E. Khark, head of the Estonian Evangelical-Lutheran Church.

Archbishop E. Khark conveyed to the government of the republic congratulations from the clergy and believers of the Estonian Evangelical-Lutheran Church on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In particular, he stated that the present international situation requires as never before the unification of all peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and security. Millions of people with differing political views, world outlooks

and beliefs are now realizing this increasingly better. This is why the consistent peace-loving course of our multinational motherland is being met with the complete understanding and genuine support of religious leaders and the church.

Archbishop E. Khark stressed that "our church is convinced that our beloved motherland's serious and firm policy aimed at preventing the outbreak of an all-destructive nuclear war--a policy supported by all progressive mankind--is bringing about a bright and peaceful socialist future."

L. Piyp, commissioner of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs in the Estonian SSR, was present at the reception.

Klauson Receives Estonian Metropolitan

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Dec 82 p 1

[ETA report: "A Reception in the ESSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] V. Klauson, chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, has received Aleksey, metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia.

Metropolitan Aleksey conveyed to the government of the republic congratulations from the clergy and believers of the Estonian diocese on the occasion of the approaching 60th anniversary of the USSR. He also presented summary documents from the world conference "Religious Leaders of the World Against the Nuclear Threat," which took place in Moscow.

In particular, Metropolitan Aleksey stated that now, during a period of continuing exacerbation of international tension, the calm, firm, consistent, peace-loving foreign policy course of our great motherland--a policy that is finding warm understanding and general support among religious figures and the church--is invaluable for peace.

"From the bottom of our hearts we wish our beloved and dear motherland further successes in the building of socialism and the bright and peaceful future of mankind," he stressed.

L. Piyp, commissioner of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs in the Estonian SSR, was present at the reception.

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